

Florida WILDLIFE

JULY, 1954

25 CENTS

WAKULLA LAND
NET RESULTS AT NEWNAN
EVERGLADES DIVISION
HOW TO TAKE CARE OF
YOUR MOTOR WHEN
DROPPED OVERBOARD

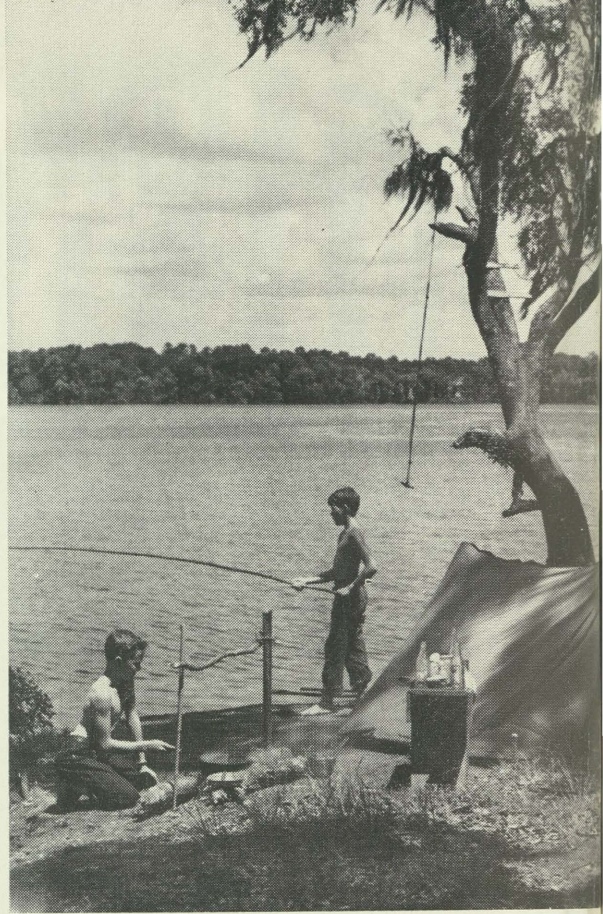


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Published monthly by the
FLORIDA GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH COMMISSION
Tallahassee, Florida



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Conservation, Restoration, Protection of Our Game and Fish



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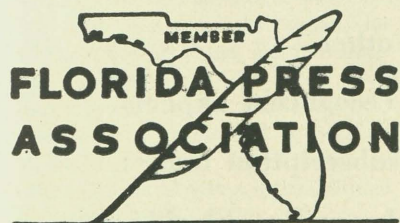
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ROSE  TALLAHASSEE

THIS MONTH'S COVER

Summer time means vacation time throughout the country and Florida is where the outdoor boy can realize his utmost desires if he favors nature's bountiful resources. Fishing is as important to the outdoor boy as baseball, the hotdog, or heaping plates of ice cream and whether he uses fancy rod and reel or just a plain ole cane pole, that feeling derived from a string of largemouth bass is the zenith of satisfaction.

These lads and their dog are heading home from the Ochlockonee River in Wakulla Land with a heavy and envious string of battling large mouth scoundrels.

Healthy and happy vacations are a MUST for the youth of America.



WE ARE SORRY

But the subscription rates listed in the June issue should have read: one year \$2.00, two years \$3.75, and THREE YEARS \$5.25. In the June issue, our maximum rate read "five years for \$5.25." This was a typographical error as the maximum subscription accepted is three years and that prevailing rate is \$5.25.

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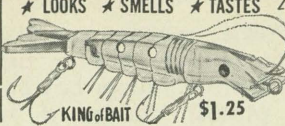
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Gentlemen:

In the May issue of *Florida Wildlife's* presentation of "Muzzle Flashes," I made reference to the so-called "Partridge" rear sight, a square-notched open sight used in combination with a rectangular blade front sight, as being ideal for handguns.

Due to an over-zealous typist preparing the final draft for me, the name was made to read "Partridge," which is incorrect. Actually the described type of rear sight received name from its inventor, E. E. Partridge, famous pistol shooter of the late nineties.

I might add another frequent error seen in firearms articles is the use of two "r's" in the spelling of the name Henry Deringer,

who invented a type of pocket pistol that bears his name. Firearms writers favor the one "r" when spelling the inventor's name and two "r's" when referring to the type pistol.

Best wishes,
Edmund McLaurin
St. Petersburg

Dear Sirs:

I read the letter in the May number relative to spear fishing at Pine Island Bridge and as I was contemplating a trip to the island this month for snook fishing the article saved me the trip expenses as I did not make it.

Some time ago I had a very enjoyable trip to Pine Island and received very courteous treatment from the cabin operators and the bait dealers, and native fishermen.

I learned the art of spear fishing years ago but abandoned the method for two reasons: conservation and safety. Frequently dead fish were seen with spear marks in the streams, bays, and bayous. I was also witness to one accident and a near serious one in the St. Petersburg area. I heartily agree with the letter in the May issue signed Wilhelmina Byle.

Sincerely,
H. F. Fleck
St. Petersburg

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Mr. Bill Snyder, Director
Northeast Division
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
Jacksonville, Florida
Dear Mr. Snyder:

We, the inmate body, take this liberty to try and express our deep appreciation for your thoughtfulness in bringing to us over the past weekend one of the nicest displays that it has been our privilege to see. We were delighted with the chance to know more about the wildlife of Florida through your mobile exhibit. In our small way we would like to express our appreciation to you, Director Pace, and our gracious superintendent, Mr. L. F. Chapman who never fails to do what he can to prove we are not forgotten.

It is such kind acts on the part of good citizens as yourself that makes us, who have erred, realize we are part of the human family and that people are interested in our welfare, thereby, a desire is born to make a new life.

May I state, Don Carroll, the custodian of the wildlife display, seems well qualified for his work and the Inmates took him and you so much to heart that you are now "Life Members" of our group, a dubious title we are sure, that you will wish to maintain from afar.

Again let me, for the entire inmate body, thank you for your kindness in this matter.

Most sincerely yours,
Richard Gordon,
Raiford, Fla.

Dear sirs:

I recently read the excellent and potentially true article, "25 Years From Today, A Florida Fantasy" by Philip Wylie in your March '54 issue. I am very interested in Florida conservation and would like to obtain some reprints of this article.

Sincerely,
Thomas G. Dickinson
Pensacola, Florida

Florida State Prison
Raiford, Florida

Gentlemen:

Thought you might like this story for *Florida Wildlife*.

Last May a year ago when the season opened on East River I was coming out with my limit of bass. Tom Vereen of Moultrie, Ga., saw me and asked me if I had any large bass. I told him I had one that weighed about seven pounds. He said he would like to have a large one to bake and all that he had caught were small ones. So I gave him the large one and he took it up to St. Marks and entered same in the St. Marks Fishing Tournament. With that fish he won a rod and reel. Of course the joke was on me and he has had plenty of fun out of it. You'd never believe a fisherman could win a prize without catching a fish, but Tom did.

Yours very truly,
L. B. Steyerma
Thomasville, Georgia

Dear Editor:

I enjoyed the "Underwater Discovery" article in the March issue very much. I have been a subscriber for three years and that article was the first one I have seen in your magazine that has dealt with spearfishing.

In the Strikes and Backlashes department of the May issue I read the letter of Wilhelmina Byle in which she derides the sport. She says several men came along and caught 375 pounds of snook under a bridge. In Florida and elsewhere most spearfishermen observe the rule of not fishing within a mile of a bridge or 500 feet of a boat. The men who fished under the bridge do not typify the average spearfisherman who is considerate of line fishermen and is trying to win their friendship. Like any sport, spearfishing has its bad members but these are few and far between.

Florida is a special place for spearfishermen because it is the only state that has beautiful coral reefs. It is the goal of many line fishermen and spearfishermen alike. If the false ideas and prejudices could be cleared up I am sure all fishermen could cooperate and drastic measures like Miss Byle talks about would not have to be taken. It would be a crime if Florida were shut off from spearfishermen by such laws.

Yours truly,

Charles Lenzinger
Staten Island, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

As I thumbed through my April issue of *Florida Wildlife* I pulled to a screeching stop at the story entitled "Swampland Coon" accompanied by the very interesting drawing of coon hunting at night. Having been an ardent lover of the swamps and scrublands of Florida since old enough to carry a lantern at night and follow a baying hound in search of the abundant nocturnal wildlife, I just had to read this article at once.

The story was extremely well narrated and as I followed the action of the tale I was genuinely surprised to see my name in print and from that sentence on I relived one of the most memorable and hair-raising experiences. You see I was the over-anxious kid who was struck by one of our most dangerous snakes.

I well remember the cold sweat experienced at the time and the tremendous feeling of relief that the huge reptile was heavily fed, thereby being too sluggish to extend his strike further than a flapping dungaree leg and above all thankfulness for having as my companion one of the fastest thinking and best shots in Florida, Leslie Alexander.

Very truly yours,
Jim Griffin
Key Biscayne, Florida

There is a typical northern maple-beech forest at Florida Caverns State Park, Marianna, Fla.

Florida BIRDLIFE

WATER TURKEY

(*Anhinga*, Snake Bird, Darter)

By BILL WALLER

This dark resident of the swamps and marshes possesses a serpent-like manner that caused the Seminoles to call him *Anhinga* or snake-bird, and anyone watching him for long will be impressed by his most unbirdlike qualities as he swims with only his snaky neck above the surface of the water or shifts on a perch with sinuous movements. Helping the overall effect is the Southern legend of his being the result of an unhappy mating between a water moccasin and a wild turkey.



He secures his diet of fish and other aquatic life, not as some birds do, by a surprise dive from above; but by skillfully outswimming and seizing his prey.

In addition to his skill in water maneuvering the snake bird is an excellent flyer, moving through the air with an alternate flapping and soaring action and revealing a playful side of his nature by engaging in aerial antics in which a group will soar up to such a height as to almost disappear in the blue.

Like the comorant whom he resembles, he has the habit of perching with wings outspread in an attitude of flight while drying his feathers after a dive.

He is primarily a native of tropical America though he is on occasion seen as far north as Southern Illinois, North Carolina, and Western Mexico.

END

Junior Conservationist

By DENVER STE. CLAIRE

State Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission's Third Annual Camp, July, 1954.

Junior Conservation Camp and School at Lake Eaton, Ocala National Forest.

This is our month fellows—July. And long may those of you who attend our camp this month remember it.

It seems only fitting that our camp should start this month on this great Day of Independence—July 4.

For we really are becoming independent this day, this month, this very year of 1954.

We are camping on our very own site which is leased to us by the United States Forest Service.

Yes sir, fellows! *Our own camp site.*

In the last issue I mentioned that there were 25 acres for this camp site but since then fellow conservationists, we have acquired a few more acres until now we will occupy about 57 acres in the Ocala National Forest which borders on Lake Eaton. *For the Late Ones*

For those of you who may be still planning for this month of July and are still concerned as to what week to select, let me list the camping dates for this month again:

July 4-10

July 11-17

July 18-24

July 25-31

The cost for your one week of camping: \$7.50.

If you want to find out just what to bring, read your June issue of *Florida Wildlife Magazine*.

Remember this is your opportunity to meet the rest of the gang from all over the state.

And let me repeat this—your arrival is on Sunday and your departure is on Saturday morning.

This year you will be under tents—the squad type. The kind the Army used in the last war.

For the past two years we have been quartered under cement-block cabins. So this year will be something a little different.

In last issue of the *Florida Wildlife Magazine*, I told you what to bring. Now here is just what not to bring along with your person.

Don't bring any rifles or a weapon of any sort.

That is a must in our camp rules.

So that you may become more acquainted with the other rules, here they are:

CAMP RULES

THE CAMP DIRECTOR IS IN COMPLETE
CHARGE OF THE CAMP

1. The use of obscene language is prohibited.
2. All members will be required to attend all scheduled events.
3. Swimming and fishing is allowed only at scheduled periods and then under direct supervision.
4. Mess and sleeping quarters will be off-limits during all scheduled events.
5. Shirts will be worn to all meals and to all entertainment features.
6. All boats will be equipped with Life Preservers when in use.
7. Dishes or trays will be cleaned as thoroughly as possible at the disposal point after each meal.
8. Inspection of tent-quarters will be held each morning at 8:00 a.m.
9. The use of the Buddy system will be used at all swimming periods.
10. Mail will be given out at the end of the last meal.
11. Canteen opens at 7:00 p.m. each evening and closes at 7:30 p.m.
12. Check your valuables at headquarters.
13. Mail box will be located at the Canteen.
14. Turn in all lost articles to headquarters.
15. For any injury either large or small, report to First Aid at headquarters immediately.

There will be plenty of recreation and fun for everyone. The schedule for each week during this month of July will be arranged so that fun and learning will be mixed to chal-



Hardee County Junior Conservation Club helping Wildlife Officers Virgil Boyette and J. L. Catheart release quail on public hunting areas. These quail are fed from feeders maintained by the Junior Club. County Commissioner Jones and Professor Evers of Hardee High School hold birds for the boys.

lenge and encourage each boy-camper.

Instructions will be given in swimming and life-saving.

Experts will be on hand to give instructions in the handling of out-board motors and boats.

Demonstrations in fly casting, archery, hyacinth control spraying, skish, water skiing, boating, etc., are scheduled for each week.

Specialists from other organizations and agencies will talk to the boys each week and will come from:

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Agriculture

Florida State Conservation Board

Florida State Forest Service

United States Forest Service

Florida Audubon Society

Florida Outdoor Writers Assn.

United States Fish & Wildlife Service

Florida Soil Conservation Service

Florida Seminole Indians' Assn.

National Rifle Assn.

Orlando Snake Farm

Florida State Archer's Assn.

Biologists and technicians from the various departments within the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will make their appearances during each week of camp.

Subjects to be discussed from the Game Management Division:

Florida deer and turkey restoration

Dove and quail management

Land acquisition

Cover crops and planting of food

Subjects to be discussed from the Fish Management Division:

Hyacinth control

Rough fish control

Fish management

Pond improvement

And the Law Enforcement Division will be on hand to discuss the Rules and Regulations of the Game Commission.

Wildlife Officers of the Game Commission will carry on clinics for these interesting discussions.

Demonstrations of the State Game Commission's radio system will be given each week.

Interesting talks from the Information and Education Division will help to coordinate the many multiple duties of the Game Commission.

Clinics will be held for officers from the many clubs throughout the state. These clinics will help the club officials to better understand their functions while in office and what is expected of them.

Displays will be held for arts and crafts with the theme of outdoors and conservation used. Scrap books from clubs will also be displayed. Bulletin boards will carry pictures

of the many activities found within the active clubs in the state.

A display of guns will be on hand and a most interesting lecture will be given by an expert gunsmith.

For you fishermen it should be worth your while to fish as often as you can. Why ??? Well, there are quite a few prizes lined up for distribution for each week.

Prizes and awards will be given each Friday evening at camp. And will be awarded for the following:

Best Camper, Most Cooperative Camper and Worker, Most Fish Caught, Largest Bass Caught, Largest Bream Caught, Longest Fish Caught, Best Conservationist of the Week.

Best Low Board Diver, Best Softball Team, Best Pair of KP's.

Best Cabin, Best Cabin Captain, Best Fisherman's Tale, Best Singles Horseshoe Player, Best Doubles Team Horseshoe Player.

Best Checker Player, Best Swimmer in Races according to age level.

Best Conservation Essay, Best Conservation Poster.

There you have it fellows. If you don't go this month during one of the camping weeks, it will be your fault—not ours.

These prizes and awards, fellows, are donated by local tackle dealers all over the state and from distributors and manufacturers from all over the country. A grand bunch of men, interested in making your camp a success.



To Whom it May Concern

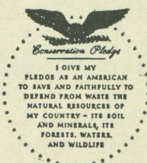
Jr. Angler's Club, Broward County, Inc.

having fulfilled the requirements necessary
for membership has been enrolled by

Florida Junior Conservation Club League

As an Affiliated Junior Club, Subject to the Rules and Regulations
Contained in the By-Laws and Constitution Now in Effect
and Hereafter Adopted by said Organization

Given under my Hand and Seal of the Florida
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
on May 27 1954 at Tallahassee, Florida

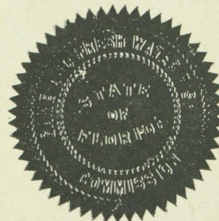


Denver H. Claire

Executive Secretary

FLORIDA JUNIOR CONSERVATION CLUB LEAGUE

The Junior Angler's Club of Broward County at Ft. Lauderdale received the first honors in the certification of a club into the League. On May 27, 1954, a certificate was presented to president of the Junior Club, Paul Byrley. President Ray Norton of the Senior Club was on hand as well as Secretary-Treasurer George Crowley and Red Mielke, advisor. They were the first club in the state to meet all requirements and are now officially enrolled in the FLORIDA JUNIOR CONSERVATION LEAGUE.



Add to that fellows, the fact that during the last week, July 25-31, the outstanding Junior Conservationist for the period of July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954 will be selected by the panel of judges.

A small trophy and a .22 rifle will be his. Are you eligible ??

See you at camp.

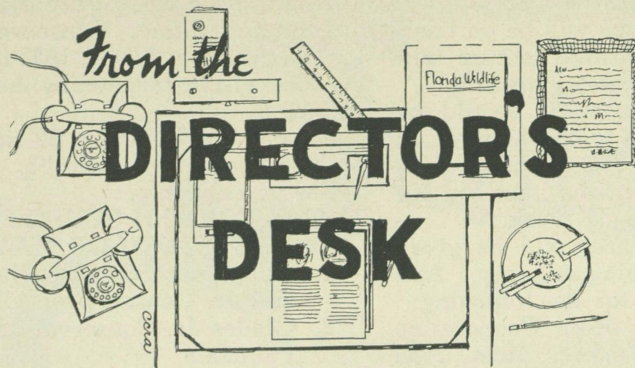
THE TOP TEN CLUBS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY

- *1. Allapattah Optimist Club, Miami Jr. Conservation Club.
 - *2. Glades Jr. Conservation Club, Palmdale.
 - *3. Melbourne Jr. High School Jr. Conservation Club, Melbourne.
 - *4. Bartow Jr. Conservation Club.
 - *5. Jr. Angler's Club, Broward County, Inc., Ft. Lauderdale.
 - *6. Conniston Jr. High School Conservation Club, West Palm Beach.
 - *7. Pahokee Jr. Conservation Club, Pahokee.
 - *8. Everglades Jr. Conservation Squadron, Hialeah.
 9. Groveland Jr. Conservation Club, Groveland (new club).
 - §10. Mt. Dora Jr. Conservation Club, Mt. Dora (new club). Hillsborough Jr. Conservation Club, Tampa.
- St. Petersburg Jr. Rod and Gun Club, St. Petersburg.
Caloosa Jr. Conservation Club, Ft. Myers.

§Four clubs tied for 10th place.

* Denotes clubs have paid their state league dues.

(Continued on Page 32)



By CHARLES W. PACE

This month's column consists of odds and ends in the conservation world, little tidbits of information from letters and news releases that have crossed the director's desk during the past several weeks.

One of the most interesting was sent in by Curtis Wright, Director of the Everglades Division of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. It reads:

"At a personnel meeting held recently, we discussed and decided to make a 30-day survey of the canepole fishermen and what they thought of the \$1.00 universal fishing license.

"Below you will find the various counties in this division listed and the number of people talked to during the one-month period relative to this license. This survey was conducted by 20 wildlife officers while they were on routine patrol."

County	For	Against	No Comment	Total
Okeechobee	63	24	24	111
St. Lucie	183	31	24	238
Martin	94	8	0	102
Indian River ...	60	38	0	98
Dade	176	4	0	180
Palm Beach	145	39	0	184
Broward	85	12	0	97
Monroe	32	30	0	62
Collier	51	14	0	65
Hendry	8	2	0	10
	897	202	48	1,147

The poll reveals that 78.2 percent of the people contacted were in favor of a universal fishing license, that is whoever fished in fresh waters, including canepolers, must purchase a fishing license to fish in their own county. The regular \$2.00 license would still be available for those who wish to fish throughout the state.

This column has received several other letters from various outdoor writers who seem to be in favor of such a license. Needless to say, such a permit would mean more funds for the Commission to be put into many more projects of essential importance to the sports fishermen. These projects would include increased rough fish control crews, more water hyacinth spraying and numerous other activities that would increase and benefit fresh water fishing opportunities.

During the past few months we've had numerous requests from persons picking up young birds and animals in the fields and forests. We'd like to remind all of you that such molesting of these specie of wildlife is against the law. The people seem to think that the young animals and birds are lost, but its mother is usually off somewhere getting food and in a short time, she's usually back looking after her offspring. Perhaps she was frightened by the approach of humans, but she's staying fairly close and will return when the people go away.

Some animals are inclined to become treacherous after they reach maturity, and sometimes these same pets are neglected and must fend for themselves. Usually this results in starvation and a loss both to the hunter's bag and to natural conservation. Contact the nearest wildlife officer if you find any hungry or crippled specie of wildlife so that arrangements can be made to take care of the animal or bird.

On June 14 the Commission participated in a Civil Defense exercise when a nationwide mock attack by atom bombs and guided missiles hit Tallahassee and Tampa with an estimated simulated casualty list of 40,617 persons. The Commission land base radio stations and all of our mobile units carried the alerts "Lemon Juice" and "Applejack" throughout the entire state so that the Civil Defense Units in various counties and cities could be alerted and make preparations for action in the event of an actual attack.

On Sunday, May 30th, the Andytown # 1 Canal along U. S. Highway 27 in Broward county was reopened to fishing with quite a bit of fanfare. This marked the completion of a poisoning and restocking program sparked by the Anglers Club of Broward County. June 7th a year ago the 5.9 miles of the canal were poisoned by the Commission with materials furnished by the club. The latter part of that June the canal length was restocked and fishing closed to allow the original stock to spawn before facing the wiles and lures of south Florida Izaak Waltons.

Previous to the opening, members of the Anglers Club caught and tagged some bass in the canal and returned them to the water. On opening day persons catching tagged bass

(Continued on Page 33)

DOWN

TO THE SEA

By ED TIMMONS and JAMES FLOYD

WE HAD A great trip down the historic and scenic Apalachicola River in the Third Annual Chattahoochee-to-Apalachicola Rivercade. This year 221 boats made the May second trip. Boats were registered from Birmingham, Valdosta, Pensacola, Sarasota and many other towns in Georgia, Alabama and Florida. However, most boats were from Bainbridge (Georgia) Boat Club, which participated as a group, and the sponsoring clubs; Chattahoochee Boating Club, Quincy Boat Club, Blountstown Boat Club, and the Apalachicola Boat Club.

The Quincy Boat Club started the Rivercade activities with a chicken and rice supper the evening before. It was a swell get together. Ideas and plans were exchanged. Old salts kept busy giving pointers to the boots. We all agreed, though, that with all the experience gained from going down the river, each trip was a little different.

The Chattahoochee Boat Club was in charge of the main launching. It was handled speedily with a minimum of confusion. Assistance was available for everyone and we were served an early morning snack of coffee and doughnuts. Boats began leaving shortly after six and the last

boats were underway by eight-thirty.

Some of the boats were unable to get to Chattahoochee in time for the launching and these joined us at Blountstown. The mid-morning refueling stop was here with the local boat club acting as host.

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission personnel who work in the area were invited to participate and many of us went on the cruise. We carried two of the walkie-talkie radio sets which furnished contact with shore units and the airplane. The Commission airplane from the Northwest Florida Division kept a watchful eye over the boats during the entire cruise. This helped keep track of the boats for sometimes we were spread out more than thirty miles along the river.

In planning such an outing safety should always get a lot of attention. Most of the shallows, dead heads, and other navigation hazards, as well as the main river course, had been well marked before hand by the local boat clubs. Wearing lifejackets, using good boating manners, and keeping a lookout for floating objects were emphasized before and during the cruise. The sponsoring clubs did

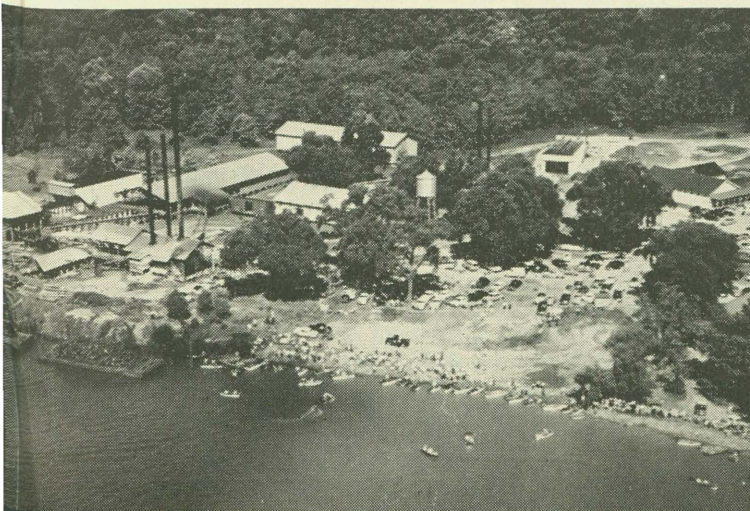
an excellent job of planning and supervising the Rivercade. Everyone had a wonderful and safe outing.

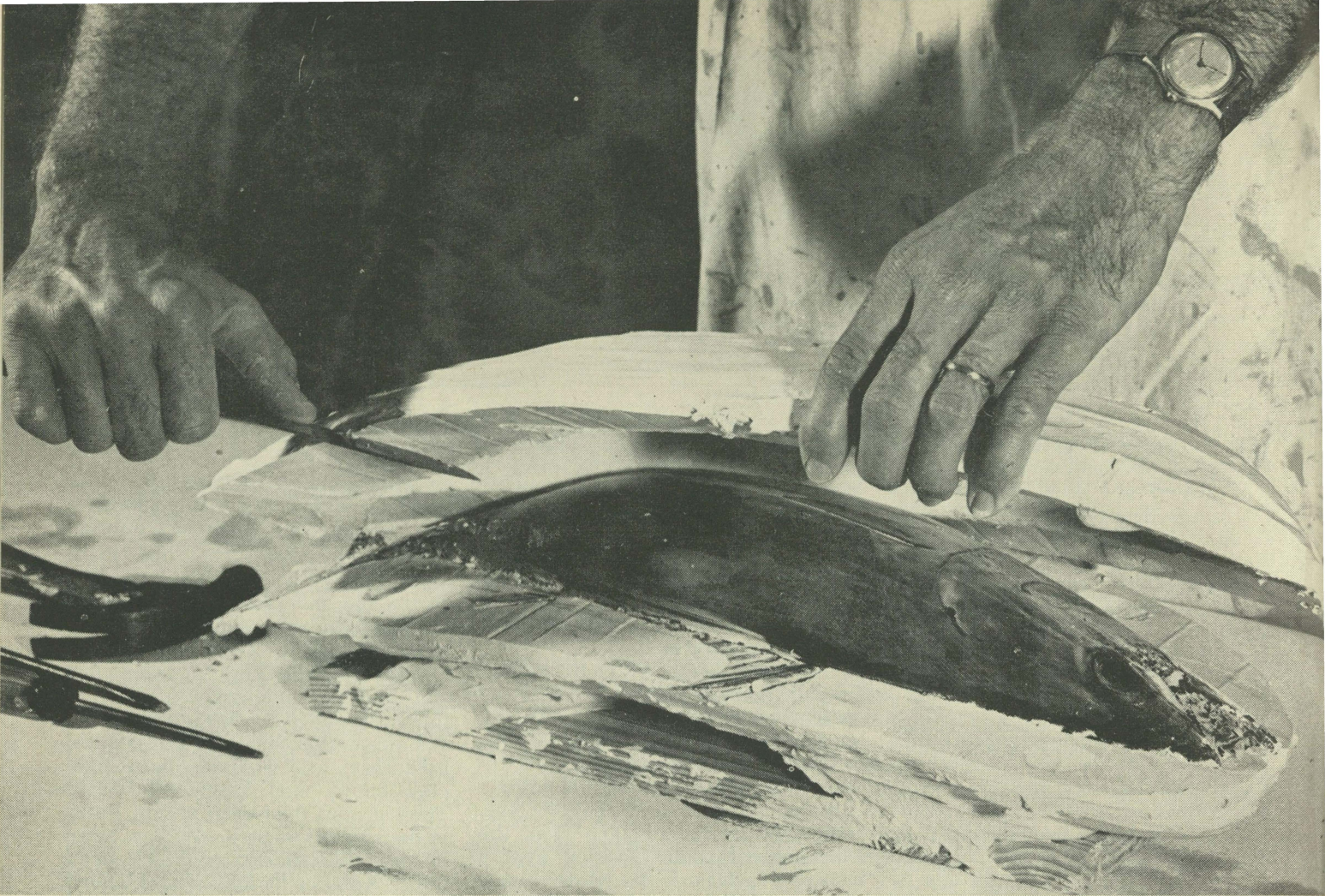
The route down the "old man river" of west Florida was the same as the old side and stern wheelers used on regularly scheduled runs as late as the 1920's. Through the wilderness, past Old Fort Gadsden, for one hundred and seven miles we followed the river's twists and turns. We swept along through the beautiful forests, past wide sandbars, high clay banks, and limestone bluffs. Then as now, the forests are the basis of the river's industry. We saw rafts of cypress logs and riverside sawmills. Apiaries for bees whose honey is made from the tupelo tree blossom dotted many a mile of our trip. The southern hardwoods draped in Spanish moss, here and there tropical palms, northern maples, the rare torreyia — we saw them all. Most of the state's game and non-game animals and birds are found along the Apalachicola. From personal experience we know some of the best fresh water fishing in west Florida is here in the waters of this great river and its tributaries. This is truly a picturesque setting for an

(Continued on Page 34)

Aerial view of the mid-morning refueling stop at Blountstown. Rivercade boats line the shore.

Rivercade end at Apalachicola. A welcoming crowd greeted the successful cruisers and crews and joined in a voyage end supper for a thousand sponsored by the Apalachicola Boat Club.





Preparing a fish for mounting is an intricate deal and the position desired can be acquired by placing the fish in a split mold.

THERE'S MORE THAN *Stuff* IN TAXIDERMY

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY states that taxidermy is "the art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting the skins of animals, esp. vertebrates, in lifelike form".

After a trip through the Joseph T. Reese Taxidermy Studio, we're convinced that the subject at hand is highly interesting.

The average sportsman doesn't realize how much work and know-how it takes to produce that mounted sailfish so proudly displayed in his office, store, or recreation room. As far as the sportsmen are concerned taxidermy serves a dual purpose. It provides them with a perpetual reminder of a fishing thrill they'll never forget, and it often saves them from being called downright so and so'es when they can back up an exciting tale with a 10 pound mounted bass or 50 pound sailfish they caught ten or twelve years ago.

Although the art of taxidermy dates back hundreds of years, it's a profession that takes years of hard work and study. Countless numbers of fresh and salt water fish have different color characteristics which Mother Nature provided. The colors have a lot to do

By **GEORGE H. CROWLEY**

with certain environments in which the fish live, and also serves as camouflage against its enemies. When hooked and taken from the water they immediately lose their beautiful colors. That is where the hard part of taxidermy enters the picture. The taxidermist must possess the knowledge of anatomy, and the true color-

ing of practically every fish that swims. Properly mounting a fish isn't a matter of just a few days; it's a painstaking task that easily stretches into weeks, sometimes months, before it is completed.

Strangely enough, most of the specimens brought to Reese for mounting are far from being record breakers. Usually they are very ordinary size, simply being preserved to recall a certain thrill to a sportsman in the years to come.

Preparing a fish for mounting is an intricate deal. First of all, the specimen is placed in the desired mounting position, (leaping curve or straight), and cast in plaster in a split mould. Next, the fish is skinned out and every minute particle of flesh removed. This operation begins with slitting the fish along the side that will not show when it is mounted. Skinning a fish requires plenty of patience, considerable skill, and an awful lot of care. The skin of a bonito or kingfish is so thin after being removed that a newspaper can be read through it easily. On the other hand, the skin of a tarpon is a quarter-inch thick. Reese stated that it takes two years to develop a dependable skinner.

The next step is to remove superficial bone structure, retaining the jaw, fins, tail, gill-plates, and in the case of the sailfish, the sail.

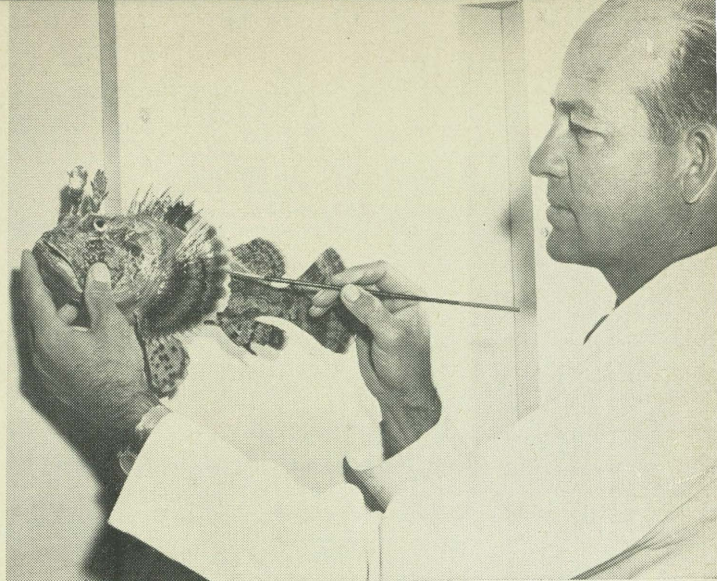
The skin is now ready for a series of chemical baths. The first removes the grease to prevent later discoloration of the mount; another is a tanning solution. Assuming that the chemical bath solutions have been properly prepared, the skin now goes back to the original mold where the body of the fish is formed from laminated asbestos paper, making a hollow sculptured mold. This discounts a common belief that fish are stuffed.

At this point, the fish is placed on a suspended rack, where it is allowed to dry out for a period of several weeks. After the drying period, a careful check of the fish is made and repair of all skin breaks, tears or other damage completed. Artificial eyes (individually hand-painted), are inserted and the fish is ready for the paint department.

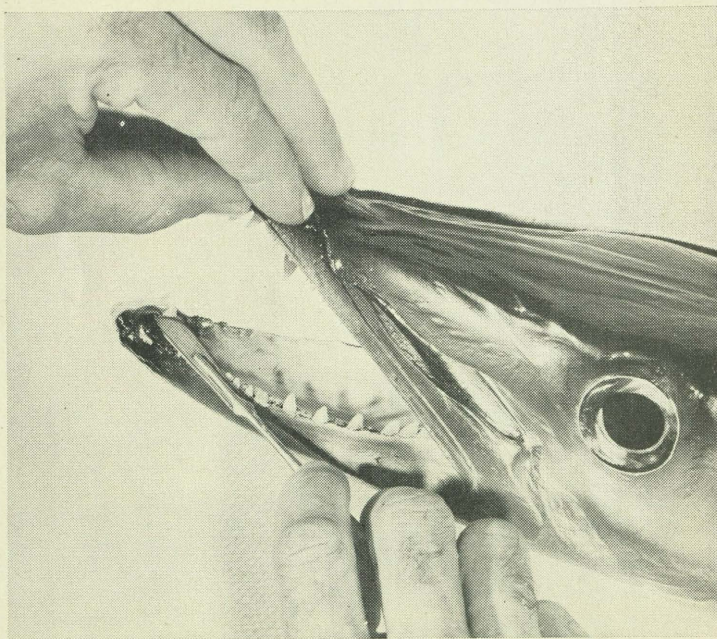
The final step in the painting of the mount requires great skill in order to give the fish his original life color. In the case of the scorpion fish, the intricate art job requires five hours. The final coat is lacquer, and the fish is ready for the shipping department. Mounts are crated with great care and in most cases arrive at their destination ready for the catcher's wall.

A visit to the Reese Taxidermy Studio, especially the front office, is quite a treat. Visitors may view numerous species of former deep sea residents in their Sunday best, some of which involved a lengthy process of as many as seventy separate operations. Of particular interest are two sailfish, one being a tiny three-quarter ounce, seven-inch specimen. And the other, an unofficial World Record on rod and reel, a three ounce sailfish measuring seventeen inches. This baby sailfish was caught off Pompano Beach, September 3, 1951, by Miss June Hinson, a visitor from Indiantown, Florida.

An international flavor is added weekly by the arrival of fish skins from Peru, Mexico, California, Nova Scotia, and many other points on the globe. In time, these, too, will grace the wall of some sportsman, who may tell about the one that didn't get away. **END**



The taxidermist must possess the knowledge of anatomy and the true coloring of practically every fish that swims. Here a scorpion fish is returned to its true colors by careful painting.



A barracuda has its dental work checked and cleaned.

After a fish is removed from the mold it must be skinned and every particle of the flesh removed.





WAKULLA

Apalachee Bay's Super

Sportsman cover Hur

PRACTICALLY everyone finds a map fascinating whether it is the old treasure type or our present day colorful highway kind. Maps and charts are a most necessary item for a traveler preparing his trek, either actual or imaginary. We realize that it is just about impossible for everyone to visit all parts of the fabulous "Sunshine State" and get enough of its fishing and hunting thrills, so why not join us in an exciting "map adventure" from time to time and we will take you to different parts of romantic Florida and see what they have to offer the sportsman.

One of our most recent explorations was to what we will call Wakulla Land, and if you are ready to go, unfold your map of Florida and we will proceed to an area well calculated to thrill those seeking hunting and fishing adventures. Run your finger northward along the west coast of Florida until you arrive at that point where the coastline turns decidedly westward. There you will see a body of water called Apalachee Bay and if you are a hunter or a fisherman you will immediately notice the many fascinating names along this half-circle of coastline. The names of these rivers, national forests and refuges all tend to exhilarate the sports lads and lassies in their search for newer grounds to conquer.

A quick glance will reveal the presence of old Seminole names such as Aucilla River, Wakulla River, Apalachicola National Forest, Sopchoppy River, and Ochlockonee River among the equally exciting names of St. Marks Refuge, Panacea, Alligator Point, and New and Crooked Rivers. Surroundings such as these should definitely provide the things we are interested in, so let's start to explore.

Stretching from just west of the Aucilla River westward to the Ochlockonee River lies the county of Wakulla, "Land of Mystery" or "strange" as the Seminole name implies and an area definitely appealing to the adventurous outdoorsman.

What we call Wakulla Land actually includes all of Wakulla County and parts of Jefferson, Franklin and Liberty Counties, for they with their rivers, lakes, forests, and fields border historical Apalachee Bay.

We will commence our scanning of Wakulla Land with a trip along the beautiful Aucilla River. After a very short time you will find that there is little mystery to the presence of the battling black bass and his smaller neighbors, bream and shellcracker. This river as the others that empty into the Bay, have all the natural conditions right for the expansive propagation of our famous game fish and, to top that, the mouths of these rivers are famous for such salt water specie as speckled trout, redfish, tarpon, and jackfish to mention a few.

A LAND

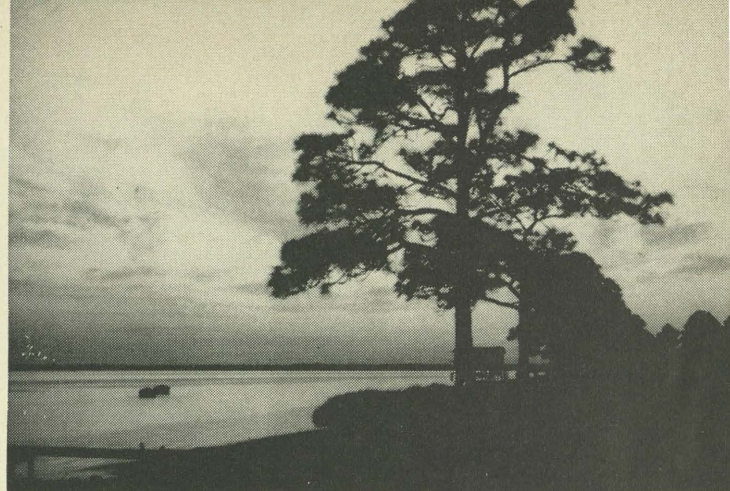
ve Contributions to the g, Fishing and Boating

On either side of the Aucilla River lies some 100,000 acres of wildlife management area where premium hunting can be had during the regular season. A check of our records shows that those leaning toward the nimrod division of the expedition should find countless deer, turkey, squirrel, bear, quail and during the winter months an abundance of waterfowl.

This neat little package deal of salt and fresh water fishing along with excellent hunting is not exclusive to the Aucilla section. The rivers of Wakulla, St. Marks, and Ochlockonee also boast the same conditions and proudly possess the only Florida wintering grounds of the Canadian goose. At that point where the Wakulla and St. Marks Rivers join their meandering flowage to the Gulf of Mexico, you will find the majority of the land is under the supervision of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and bears the impressive name of St. Marks Refuge. Here game and birdlife are abundant and during the winter time thousands of ducks and geese seek the shelter afforded them near and around historical St. Marks light house (which is still in service) on the east side of the rivers. Complete protection is given on the refuge acres east of the rivers and almost all forms of bird and wildlife can be found throughout the countless marshes, forests, and scrubs.

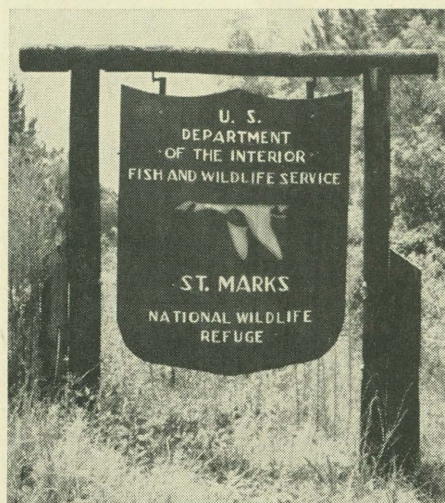
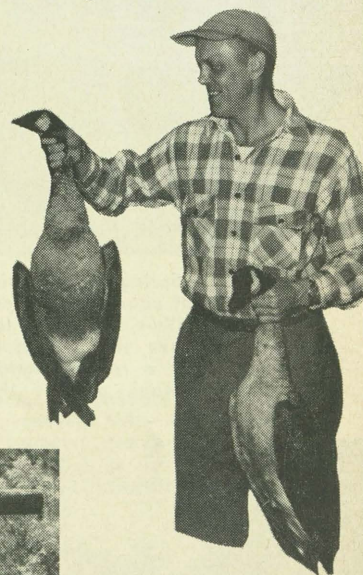
Other sections of the refuge stretch from the St. Marks River westward to the Ochlockonee River. The 1953-54 hunting season saw the successful inauguration of controlled waterfowl hunts in designated parts. In addition to having a number one rating in the standard hunting circles, last fall another successful annual meeting of the Florida Foxhunters' Association was held in the region. Out of state participants in this popular and growing sport of the southeastern United States agreed that St. James Island in Franklin County produces more foxes than any other place they had seen. Wakulla Land might mean mystery land but there is certainly nothing mysterious about an area able to boast of duck, geese, fox, deer, turkey, quail, rabbit, squirrel, bobcat, dove, marsh hen, bear, and raccoon hunting. Reviewing the hunting situation, we find that the combination of wildlife management areas, national forests, national refuges and Canadian goose wintering grounds provide a perfect place to hunt and one that is not easily equaled.

Let's take another look at our Florida chart and check the waterways in and around Wakulla Land. Starting at the Aucilla River and working westward once again, we not only find some 200 miles of irregular coastline but half a dozen good sized rivers and over two dozen lakes and springs. Good size fresh water rivers that empty into the Gulf of Mexico



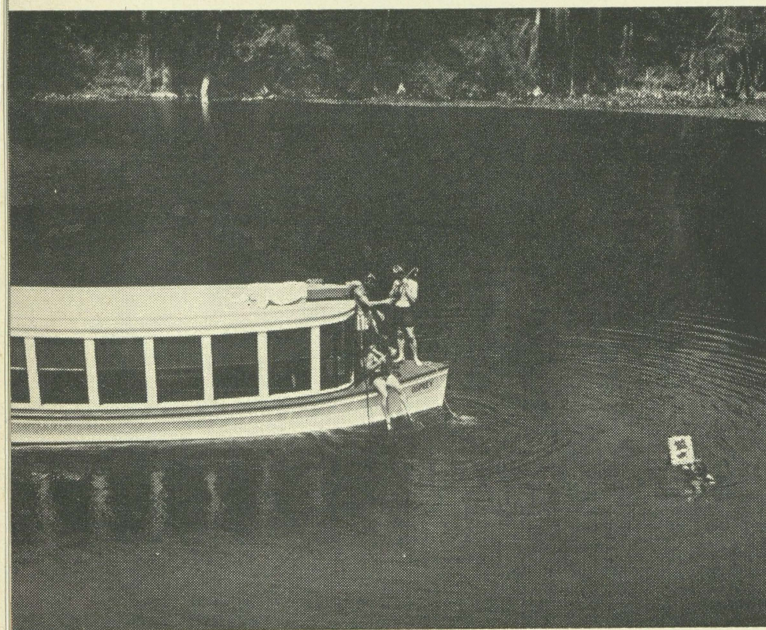
Wakulla means "mystery" or "strange" in the Seminole language but those who have visited the lands around Apalachee Bay have added such adjectives as beautiful, glorious, fabulous and fruitful. All agree that this is a sportsman's paradise.

The St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge is located in the heart of the only major Canadian goose wintering area in Florida. Located on the Gulf of Mexico and covering 67,000 acres, the refuge is comprised of salt, brackish and fresh water marshes, hardwood swamp, flatwoods, and high long leaf pine-turkey oak ridges. Waterfowl hunts inaugurated last season have boosted this section to one of the top hunting areas in the southeast.





The semi-tropic like rivers and lakes offer fresh water fishing amidst surroundings of breath-taking beauty.



Wakulla Springs is not only a favorite tourist attraction but also the site of aquatic activities and movies. Tarzan features, underwater thrillers, and sport featurettes have been filmed here. The photo above shows a Hollywood crew working on underwater scenes for a recent motion picture. The mermaids below are going through one of their water ballets for a short sport production.



usually supply the angler with all the dynamic action desired, for, according to season, certain species of saltwater finsters will migrate up the river and fresh water bass, bream, and shellcracker will linger just above them, feeding close to where the water becomes brackish.

Besides the battling black bass, bream, shellcracker, jackfish, and crappie that are found in Florida's fresh waters, Wakulla Land's coastline is blessed with red-fish, speckled trout, king mackerel, tarpon, sheepshead, grouper, jackfish, and Spanish mackerel plus various migrators familiar to the Gulf waters. All along the coast and rivers, combined facilities for each type of fishing is available and as we visit St. Marks, Wakulla, Shell Point, Panacea and other fishing towns, the evidence of continuous angling can be easily observed. Within minutes you can change from fresh water activity to the bay or gulf and never leave your boat. Catch the limit of bass and bream and head for saltwater and the various means of tangling with other tackle toughies will prove just as exciting and fruitful.

Hunting and fishing has become the most important business for those living around the Apalachee Bay and people from all 48 states have done as we have done and followed their maps here to enjoy their efforts.

Although the area around Wakulla County is primarily noted for its splendid hunting and fishing there is much pleasure to be had from the numerous recreational facilities and historical sites. Wakulla Springs is probably the most noted spa in the southeast and is believed to be the largest single spring in the world. It reaches a maximum depth of 168 feet and through the glass bottom boats, the colorful and beautiful world of marineland and fishdom unfolds. The mysterious jungle-like river twisting towards the Gulf provides a tropic atmosphere suitable for tropical and jungle action movies and such films made here have been viewed around the world.

Before the wonderful clear springs were torn from their jungle hide-away by roads, another spa was in fashion. Panacea, named for the haven it was considered, was a well known health resort. Long before good roads laced the country to bring most areas within easy motoring people were traveling by methods long discarded in other parts of the world to drink the waters of the mineral springs in the northern part of the town. The honey-comb of springs were supposed to bubble forth different minerals in their waters and water from different springs were good for different ailments. Old timers around Panacea will tell of members of their families who came here crippled with rheumatism or arthritis and lived to walk straight and tall again. Maybe it was the enervating air and sunshine that the modern traveler will find just as refreshing as travelers of past decades.

In and around St. Marks and the confluence of the St. Marks and Wakulla Rivers the footsteps of history have left their imprint. Ponce de Leon is supposed to have visited here shortly after discovering Florida on the other side. Stragglers from the ill-fated expedition of Hernando de Soto camped nearby to build boats and return to their initial landing point in the Tampa Bay area. On the point of land between the two rivers three different forts were constructed dur-



The larger rivers of Wakulla Land are navigable and offer snug harbors to the fishing craft. Quaint fishing towns are usually located where easy access to either fresh or salt water fishing is available.



ing the early colonization of Florida. This area, like the rest of Florida, was under the Spanish, English, French, American, and Confederate flags and in addition was held at various times by pirates, privateers, and huge land and trading companies whose rule was as absolute as any monarch.

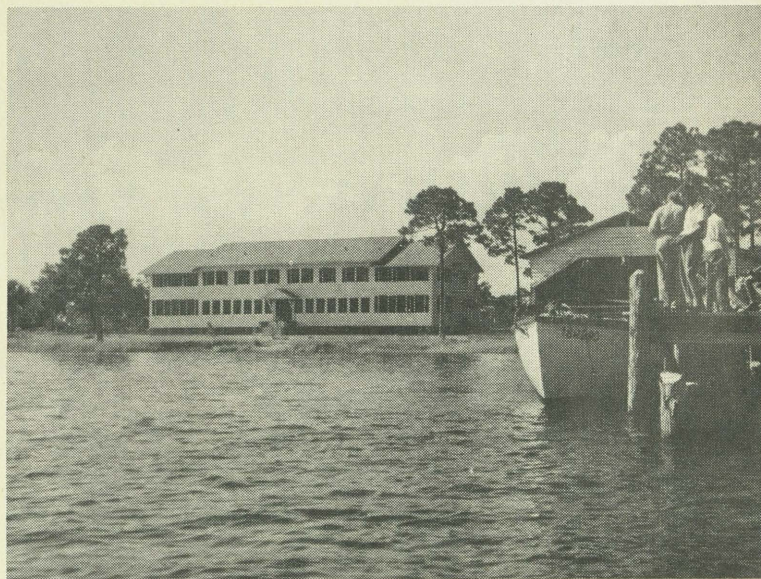
In the water's edge around this point you can pick up bits of English crockery, Spanish glass, French nails and hinges, and pieces of Indian pottery from the earliest to the latest periods of Indian habitation. The whole area of Wakulla Land is considered by archeologists to be one of the most continuously inhabited parts of this country. To shoot a game bird here today you are but repeating what some dashing fellow in shining metal and flashing silks did centuries ago with his fowling piece. There is still a feeling of primitiveness about these marshes, swamps, thickets, and tangles that makes one's blood tingle in expectation.

Up river from St. Marks is the settlement of Newport. This was originally an English settlement and in 1856 it was the sixth largest town in Florida. Ships anchored here and troops were garrisoned along the river. Today the hearty swimmer can spot where the officers' mess was and where the enlisted man's mess was by the broken dishes and tableware lying on the river bottom. The officers even here in the wilds used china many a present day homemaker would envy.

There comes from Wakulla Land an Indian story that parallels the famous Pocahontas-John Smith tale. A daughter of an Indian chief near St. Marks was instructed in the manner and dress of the English Court of St. James by one of the British officers. This was during a time of peace between the English and Indians and when warfare against the white man resumed and the whites were driven from the Indian towns another young British officer, who was enamoured of the chief's daughter, was made captive. To save his life the Indian girl married the young officer. They were married on the banks of another famous Florida river, the Suwannee, where the ravages of war had driven the Indians. The rest of the story is lost in time and covered with the vines of Wakulla Land.

There is nothing new about Wakulla Land, but "mystery" of its natural resources has been so well preserved that it has become a truly important sportsman's paradise.

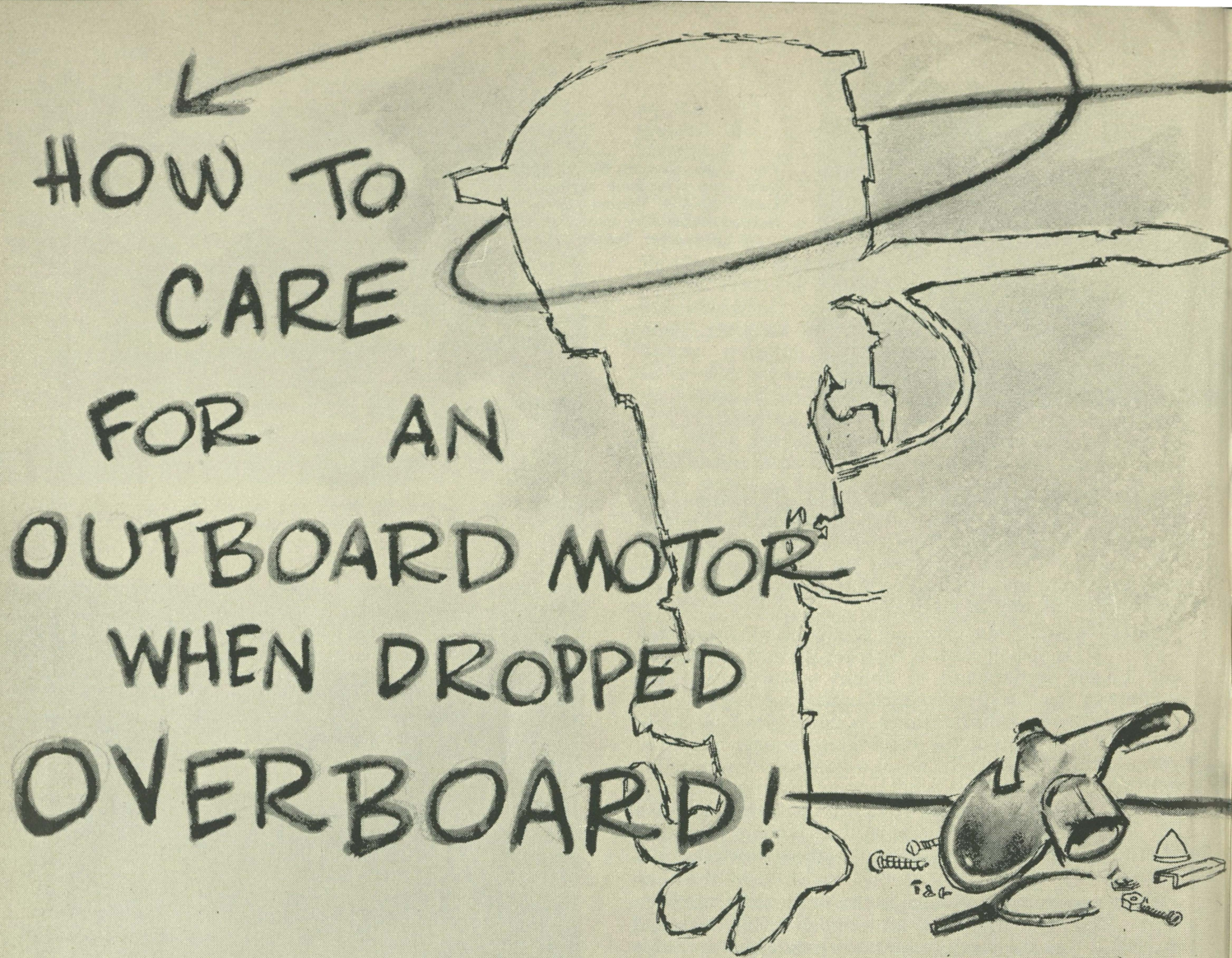
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The Ochlockonee River offers more than 40 miles of dynamic angling before it reaches the Gulf of Mexico. Above the U. S. 98 highway bridge lies the Tallahassee Yacht Club and Coast Guard Auxiliary Base. Besides offering the sportsman all the requirements for good hunting and fishing an air of security is dispensed by the knowledge of protective measures available to those seeking watery adventure.

Where the Ochlockonee River becomes Ochlockonee Bay and enters the Gulf lie some of the finest southern saltwater fishing. Whether you are after the heavier specie from the deep or those from inland waters, you will find a method here. The presence of the Trade Winds Fish Pier completes a well rounded program of every style of fishing.





THE FOLLOWING instructions apply to outboard motors dropped overboard. Such motors that have not yet been dunked should be immediately immersed. Salt water, or fresh water having a muddy bottom is best recommended. Motor should be left on bottom for a minimum of two weeks.

Ready?

Recover motor from bottom. A sharp grappling hook should be used. In the absence of adequate recovery material call Fire Department, or Coast Guard, or Police Department.

Now we begin.

(1) Motor should be disassembled in a handy place to work. A workshop or garage is fine. If not, try living room.

(2) Tools are important. Should you be shy certain essential items, borrow from neighbor. Screwdrivers, pliers, pipe wrenches, hammers, hacksaws, oily rags, will be used for disassembly.

(3) Remove starter and flywheel. If flywheel won't budge, bang good and hard with hammer. This action vibrates threads holding flywheel. It should come off—if not, bang extra hard. Should you crack flywheel, remember not to bang so hard next time.

(4) Remove gas tank, fuel line, carburetor, crankcase, cover plate, and spark plugs. Now is a good time to remove propeller—water might be in it, you never know.

by LOU

(5) Drain as much water from the crankcase as possible. Should no water be evident, pour some in, not sense in following instructions in this paragraph unless we have water in crankcase.

(6) Replace propeller and turn motor. At the same time, shake motor like cocktail shaker. Imitate your favorite bartender. It's the technique that counts.

(7) Wash out with gasoline, naptha, or similar inflammable liquid. Now is the time to light up for a smoke. (Author's note: If these instructions are meticulously followed, it will not be necessary to read further).

(8) Survivors will next pour several gallons of used crankcase oil into cylinder walls. New oil is not recommended, too expensive. Turn propeller several revolutions. This distributes oil uniformly through cylinders, pistons, and other inaccessible points. It is also a messy operation, but oil being oil—

(9) Blow off magneto with compressed air. If not available, go to nearest service station and use their free air. While there use rest room, ask for glass of ice water, get free road maps, wash hands, have attendant clean windshield, check oil, clean floor of car,



MUSSLER

vacuum seats.

(10) Next, wipe spark plugs; a greasy rag is suitable for this purpose. Set plug gap with gas pliers. Guages are not necessary, set by eye. The rule of thumb is: nearsighted persons should set gap with extra twitch—if you're farsighted, not so much of a twitch. When gap looks far enough apart, give an extra twitch for good measure.

(11) Drain and clean fuel tank. Now is the time to solder those holes in tank. Tune up the old blow torch and apply flame directly to tank. (See author's note in par. 7, above).

(12) Check and adjust point contacts. Use old file to clean; bend into proper adjustment with gas pliers. If points break, use old set from car, modify if necessary.

(13) Reassemble motor. Certain pieces might be left over. Save and use for fishing sinkers.

(14) Place motor into old oil barrel. Barrel should not contain water. Should the motor start it would be too messy; splashes too much.

(15) Use frayed starter rope to start motor. Nothing like a few bruises and cut knuckles when it breaks.

(At this time it will be essential to remove children, wives, neighbors, and other well wishers from the immediate vicinity.)

(16) Should motor start a few knocks might be noticeable. These may be removed by reviving motor to full throttle. At this point a piston rod might fly out of crankcase. Be sure to be out of way.

(17) As your temper might be a little hot along about here, it would be best to walk away and cool off with several. Vision permitting, a return to the job will find you in better spirits. Again try to start motor. If she won't start you've made a mistake somewhere, so proceed to next instructions.

(18) Disassemble motor again. Soak in washtub of kerosene for two weeks.

(19) After two weeks remove from kerosene, load into old burlap bag and take to qualified service man. Tell him a friend of yours tried to fix it, but had to leave town in a hurry. Don't assume any blame yourself.

(20) If service man has not yet run you out of his shop, tell him his repair price is too "\$%&* high. That'll do the trick.

(21) Pick yourself out of gutter and proceed to nearest outboard sales store and buy new motor. Sell the old one for junk—by the pound.

(22) Save these instructions should you drop new motor overboard.

END.

A COUPLE of summers ago I lived on a lake near Tallahassee. It was a beautiful lake and I had a wonderful time. After simmering in town at work all day I'd dash home, put on my bathing suit and go just sit in the water up to my neck. Cool bliss. On the weekends I'd rig up a cracker pole and drift around the perimeter soaking up sun and trying to catch some bream. I never did.

One lazy Saturday afternoon when the sun was hitting the water at just the right angle, I looked over the side and saw the fantastic underwater world of hills and dales and vari-colored mosses and reeds. I was almost mesmerized by the beauty of it until I saw some dark shapes at the very edge of my vision. At first I thought they were bass because they were so large. Then they swam nearer the boat and I recognized that long snout of the gar. There were about a score of them and the smallest would have been ten pounds easy.

As they approached, little fish I hadn't seen before darted out of the vegetation and fled for their lives. The gar came on slowly, power-drunk with lazy self-assurance. There was no doubt that something would have a succulent bream dinner, but it wouldn't be me. The horde swept past, a relentless mass. I quit. I also got mad.

When the opportunity to do an article on rough fish control came along I jumped at the chance. Sport fishing in Florida is more than just sport. It's a basic industry. Anything that affects Florida's wonderful fresh water fishing actually affects us all. Anything we can do to improve our fishing is good for all of us. So when I left for Gainesville on my assignment I was in high spirits. In a round-about way I was getting back at those gars.

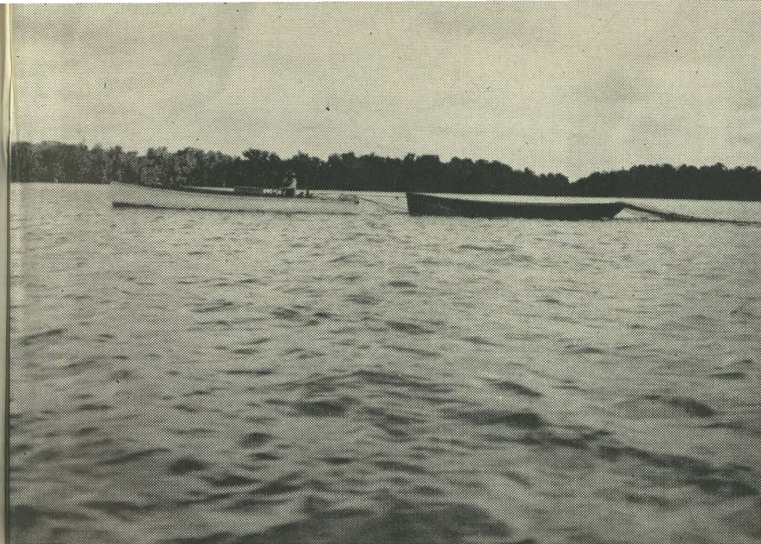
It was raining spasmodically all across Newnan's Lake in the very early morning and for the first time in several months the seining crew working on the rough fish control program there, had to work in the rain. It might have been uncomfortable for them but the water level was so very low it was good for the fish. Wayne Hook, the fish management technician in charge of the project and my guide for the day, apologized for having to rout me out so early in the day, but he explained that in the summer the seining crews usually start fishing about three in the morning to avoid the fish-killing heat and sun. They had made a special concession for me by starting at five o'clock and seining in a place I could get to easily.

Several hundred yards off shore, three men in as many boats were working the seining net. I knew they were probably cussing the weather. Across the

NET RESULTS AT

The pocket of the seine contained mostly gizzard shad, a plankton feeder. The game fish are returned immediately to the water and the rough fish dumped into a large skiff for removal from the lake.





The motor launch pulls the net boat out and around in a big circle while the seine pays out from the stern of the net boat. The seine is in sections and the motor launch and net boat pick these up in reverse of the order they were put out, drawing the circle one section smaller each time.

NEWNAN

By
MARY LOU NORWOOD

lake a whole sheet of wind and water advanced martially in our direction so Wayne suggested we take refuge in his car until it passed and meanwhile he'd fill in the background of the operation.

As the big wind-driven drops began to set up a clatter on the trees and cars, Wayne and I dived for either side of his car and piled in slamming the doors. Several breath-catching moments passed before I realized I was clutching an unattached door handle in my right hand. Wayne said it had never come off before but he was nice about it. I changed the subject and we talked about fish.

Four years ago Newnan's Lake, a shallow kidney-shaped body of water in Alachua county, had four or five hundred acres of hyacinths drifting around its 6,182-acre area. They floated freely about the surface in large rafts, driven by the wind. Fishing parties caught out in a storm and heading for shore and shelter were more often than not surrounded, bogged-down and marooned by the hyacinths driven before the wind. In addition to this dangerous hazard, fish camp operators and sportsmen in the region were alarmed over the increasing percentage of rough fish in the lake. So several individuals and organizations in the Gainesville area asked the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for help.

The hyacinth control unit moved in three years ago and did a good job. With careful watching the hyacinths are still well under control. The first seining crew moved into Newnan in October 1953 to begin a rough fish control program under the Dingell-Johnson Federal Aid program. The first four hauls made

by the seine showed that 95% of the fish were rough fish!

In the seining operation all the rough fish are removed and all the game fish are returned immediately to the water. In addition to the removal of rough fish the seining makes possible a close study of the general health of the fish, fish parasites and diseases, fish migrations, and the effects of different tags on the fish, as well as population studies.

When the rain stopped I went back to watching the seining. It was still early and the lake was covered by low, fast-flying clouds. Every now and then the sun broke through a hole in the clouds and scanned the cypress lined shore like a revolving spotlight. The motor launch had completed the big circle, towing the net boat which laid out 1,100 yards of seine away from the beginning pipe, out around and back. The seine is in sections that can be disjoined. When the circle was complete the launch and net boat went back to the beginning of the last section. The end of the next to last section put out was secured to the launch and the net boat began picking up the last section, working parallel to the launch to keep the opening closed.

After drawing the end of the next to last section to the beginning pipe, the circle was one section smaller. The launch and the net boat went back again to draw the end of the next section up to the beginning pipe and to boat the one between that section and the pipe. This method, called the deep water take up, was used in seining in Lakes Okeechobee and George.

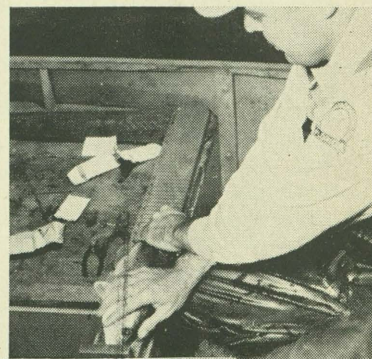
When the net man and the launch operator were pulling the first section put out around to the beginning pipe, Wayne suggested we go out to watch the unloading of the net. Wayne stepped into his aluminum runabout and a snake shot out from underneath it within inches of my feet. My self control strained mightily and won. I only remarked, "There's a snake."

"Yeah," Wayne said, "there's a lot of them around here."

This did nothing to make me feel better but it did get me into the boat in jig time.

When we got out to the center of operations another pipe had been driven within inches of the first one and the end of the only section of net now in the water was being pulled through the slot between the pipes. At the beginning of the first section of net there is a pocket. The idea is to crowd all the fish en-

To determine the general health of the fish population, samplings of game fish are weighed, measured, and age calculated. To check on migrations, bass are tagged with a jaw tag and successful anglers are asked to turn in these tags and report where the fish were caught.





The big circle of 1,100 yards of seine has been brought down to only one section. At this point large fish jump and splash trying to vault over the encircling net.

circled into this sock or pocket. When this sock is the only part of the net left in the water, the fish boat was pulled up parallel to the net boat with the net and several feet of water between them. Two stout poles were laid across both boats on either side of the sock. This made a square around the sock, two sides made of poles, one side net boat and one side fish boat. The lip or cuff of the sock was rolled back over these sides and the fish scooped out of the pocket with a big dip net.

Wayne got into the fish boat with his scales, record sheets, and bucket and made introductions. The motor launch operator is J. R. "Red" Wilkerson who doubles with the dip net for unloading the sock. Karl Rowe handles the seine and Ray Cassels is called the pipe man.

All four men wore rubber boots, rubber overalls, and cotton work gloves. I soon wished I'd been dressed just like them with the addition of windshield wipers for my glasses. Wayne suggested I get into a little green run-about one of the men had been using and pull up alongside the fish boat on the other side from the net boat. I got in the green boat and minutes later decided it was all a plot to get rid of me. As a fresh breeze sprang up I notice I was getting farther and farther away from the other boats and the rope hanging into the water from the bow of the green boat showed no signs of getting taut. I had been trying not to cause any additional work all morning so I waited until I was pretty sure the boat was not secured to anything before I called their attention to my increasingly speedy departure. By that time I was out of their grabbing distance, but I managed to get a finger-tip hold on Wayne's boat as I drifted by. I pulled back to the fish boat and Red and Karl solicitously tied me, or rather the boat, bow and stern.

Ray reached down into the sock and pulled up a bass by the gills that would have gone nine pounds and dropped it overboard. It sort of hurt to watch, but I got used to it. Red scooped down into the sock with the dip net and sixty or so pounds of shad, bass, speckled perch, and bream splatted into the fish boat. Quickly Red and Karl picked out the game fish and threw them back. During the whole operation I don't think any of the game fish were out of the water much more than half a minute.

As Ray, Red, or Karl picked up a bass and tossed it back into the water, they called it out and Wayne tabulated it. Ray fished a striped-head turtle out of the sock and reported, "One fish technician." As scoop after scoop of fish were dumped into the fish boat, the good fish thrown back, the rough fish and

the fish slime in the boat rose higher. Each new net-full now produced a cloud of spray from their flopping. The front of me was soaked with fish juice from the top of my head down to where the sides of the boat protected my knees. I kept having to wash my glasses over the side of the boat and dry them on the back of my shirt-tail to see at all. By this time the men in the boat were about a foot deep in fish and juice. Their gloves, which are worn to protect the fish, were so slimy they could hardly hang on to anything and their rubber boots were heavily coated. I was too.

This particular haul was a very light one. As I said, the seining was done in a place that was easily accessible to me and the boys said they had never gotten a good haul right along in here. There were only about 1,400 pound of fish taken compared to an average of 4,500 pounds per haul. The haul was also unusually heavy on game fish. Over one thousand of the catch were gizzard shad. This rough fish feeds primarily on minute organisms called plankton. This is the same food supply of young bass, perch, and all ages of bream so you can see right away that a lake having a large shad population isn't so good for young fish. The absence, particularly, of young bass, usually means a high gizzard shad population.

You've probably fished around Florida all your life and never seen one of them. I hadn't. They can only be taken with a seine and most fishermen never realize that they exist in our lakes in large quantities. At Newnan the gizzard shad represent 83% of the fish taken in the seining program. They die quickly out of the water and many times the gizzard shad from one scoop of the dip net were dead when the next scoop was dumped.

The bass in this haul were quite large and made my angler's blood thrill. There was scarcely a one under a pound. Wayne said the average for the lake is four pounds four ounces. The lack of small bass is not a healthy sign. To quote Wayne again, a lake with bass averaging a little better than two pounds shows healthy conditions, spawning, etc.

(Continued on Page 34)

To protect themselves the seine operators wear rubber boots and rubber outer clothing. When they sort the rough fish from the game fish they wear cotton work gloves to protect the fish as much as possible. The slime on a fish serves as a protective coating.





NOBODY PLAYED HOOKEY

FISHING daddies around Tallahassee are in for some hot competition this summer from Junior and Miss Priss. In fact, several Juniors have already outclassed several fishing daddies this spring in the size and number of fish brought home.

It all started when 28 fifth and sixth graders in the nature club at Caroline Brevard Elementary School started studying conservation. In the course of their studies the kids got interested in learning how to fish and found plenty of cooperation. Their teacher, Mrs. Clarice Howell, spoke to the physical education instructor, Clarence Hale, who in turn contacted South Bend, Shakespeare, and a couple of fishing enthusiasts on the FLORIDA WILDLIFE staff. Before you can say "large mouth black bass" there was a full fledged bait casting class going. The tackle manufacturers loaned some rods and reels and our staffers started things off with a talk, instruction, and a practical demonstration.

In addition to casting, the kids also learned how to take care of their equipment, good fishing manners, and where to fish and what kind of lures to use. Not incidentally, they got interested in the Commission's rough fish control program and kept the Commission's education officers hopping with material and questions.

Two times a week for six weeks the kids had practice sessions on the playground. It wasn't long before everybody wanted to get in on the act. Nature club members who had mastered the basic principles acted as instructors for the other students who wanted to try the gentle art of dropping a plug where you want it. Almost everybody in the upper three grades took a fling at learning to cast.

The logical climax for all this activity was a bait casting tournament

and what a tournament they had with hardly a backlash and none the children didn't get out by themselves. The students set up their own rules, tournament committees and scorers. Using ten bicycle tires for targets and the regular skish point system, the highest possible score was 100. A contestant got six points for hitting in or on the target on the first cast and four points for hitting in or on the target on the second cast. Each got two tries at each target. The targets were set out in a big V with the two nearest targets at 20 feet and the farthest targets at 40 feet. These distances were chosen after watching the ability the children developed after

(Continued on Page 41)

Mrs. Clarice Howell, sponsor of the nature club that started the bait casting class, pins the badge "Bait Casting—Excellent" on a proud George Gaskins, winner of the tournament. Clarence Hale, physical education instructor who supervised the classes and tournament, holds George's fish trophy.

If grins mean anything, the fish around Tallahassee better look out. Runners-up in the tournament flank the winner.

From Bait Casting Class



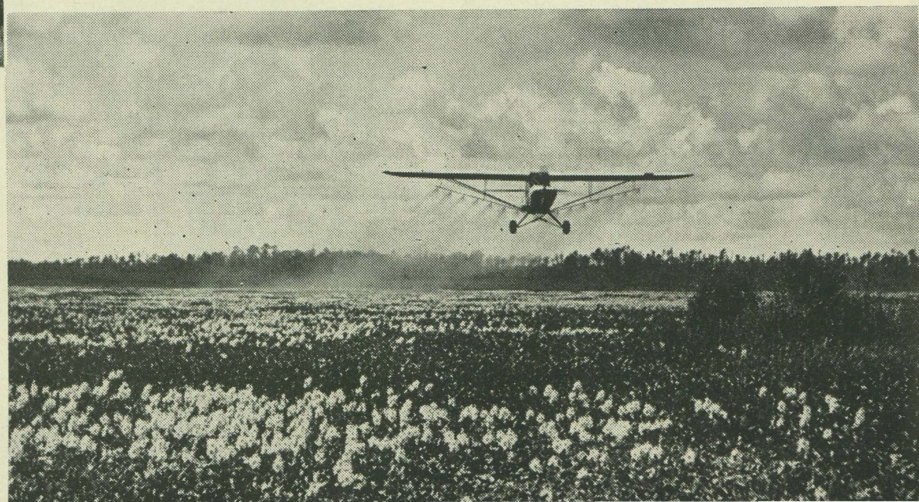
AROUND THE



Members of the Hardee County Junior Conservation Club are shown destroying hyacinth as one of their conservation projects. This active organization has cleaned out large areas of waters in their goal for better fishing in and around Hardee County. The menace of the fast spreading hyacinth is being combated by these hard working organizations as well as various agencies.



Here, the Game Commission spray plane (right) douses the hyacinth on Lake Josephine in order to restore the fine fishing once experienced. Preparing for the attack (above) are Dean Perra, pilot; Vernon Meyers, co-pilot; T. J. Bozeman, Wildlife Officer, and Ed. Albritton, area supervisor.



(PHOTOS BY JESSE WOODS)

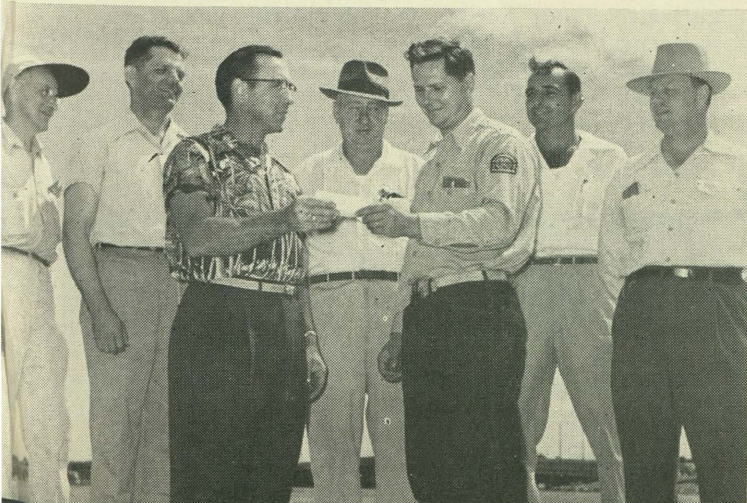
ND STATE



Fish Management Technicians of the Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission recently reported destruction of 70,188 pounds of fish during poisoning operations at Lake Miccosukee.

The lake which has dwindled to a mere few acres was cleaned of the vast amount of rough fish and will be restocked with bass and bream fingerlings when the water level returns to normal.

* A breakdown of the figures revealed that more than 67,000 pounds or 95.5% of the fish killed were rough fish.



The 3rd Annual Central Florida Bass Tournament is underway and entrants from all over the country are participating. The \$5,000 Tourney will end August 31 and these mite size anglers check the rules. Studying the sign are Beck Bryant, Pat Carrol, Sally Barbour and Bill Boynton.



Wildlife Officer Earl Stanlace of Punta Gorda releases more quail during the South Florida Divisions restocking program. Large numbers of quail are trapped throughout the state and later released on land used by the general public during hunting season.

R. F. Harlow, game technician with Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission receives a \$200 check from J. L. Hamilton of Ormond Beach Hunting and Fishing. The donation is for the development of food plots in the Tomoka Wildlife Management Area. Looking on are, left to right, G. C. McCormick, game management officer; Bob Strickland, club director, and Larry Knapp, president of the club.

The Black Widow Spider

By

ROSS ALLEN

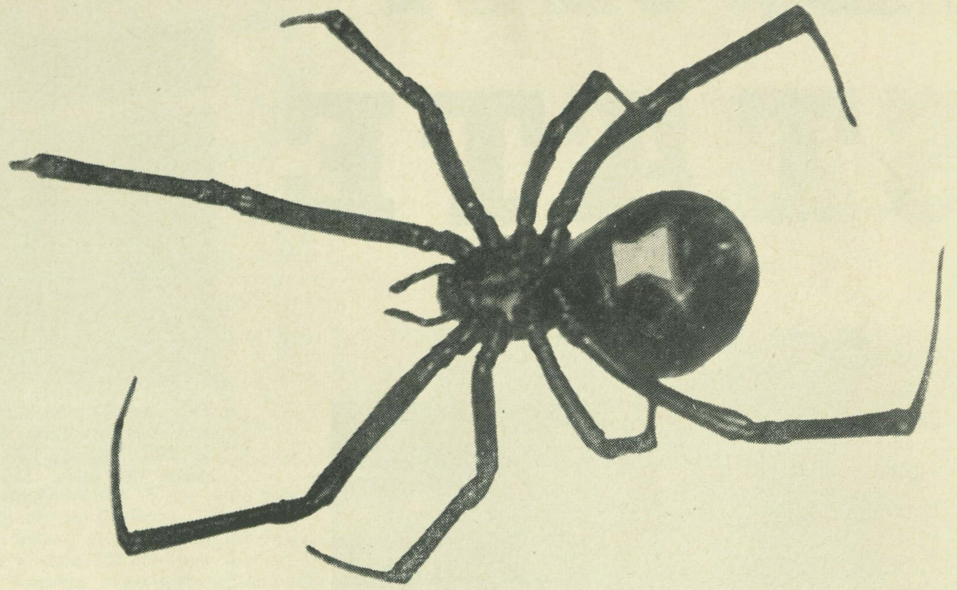
and

WILFRED T. NEIL

Ross Allen's

Reptile Institute

Silver Springs, Florida



SPIDERS of all kinds are generally feared and detested, although most of them do no harm. Nearly all spiders are good-natured creatures, not inclined to bite. They are generally equipped with small poison fangs, but there are merely for use in overcoming insect prey. The bite of most spiders is not much worse than the sting of a good-sized ant, and considerably less painful than the sting of a wasp. The big, hairy "banana spider", sometimes brought into Florida on banana boats, is more venomous than the majority of our native species, its bite producing local pain, swelling, and redness. These symptoms usually vanish in two or three hours, however. A few of our native kinds, such as the jumping spiders, can also deal a severe bite.

One exceedingly venomous spider is found in every state of the Union—the notorious "black widow." This creature is shown in the accompanying photograph (much enlarged). It is easily recognized. Its body is round, black, and hairless, like a shiny shoe-button. Most people, seeing a black widow for the first time, are surprised by its small size; the outline of its body could easily be covered by a dime. On the under side of the body is a red (sometimes orange or yellow) marking shaped like an hour-glass. It should be remembered that the marking cannot be seen when the spider is crawling on the ground.

The black widow occurs in a wide variety of situations. Privies are a favorite habitat, and many painful bites have taken place in them. This spider is also very apt to be found around outbuildings; under little-used tables and chairs; in abandoned mail-boxes; beneath old slabs of tin or sheeting; in or under tin cans

and trash piles; beneath houses; around fence posts; under logs, rocks, and flagstones; in the darkened corners of garages, barns, chicken coops, and animal pens; in basements; behind shutters and beneath shelves; in closets, cellars, and toolsheds; in man-holes and meter boxes; under steps and in tile roofs; on rafters and under eaves; behind loose bricks and baseboarding; and beneath the bark of rotting stumps. However, it may turn up occasionally in other places—in fact, just about anywhere it can attach its web.

The black widow does not build an elaborate, symmetrical web as do many spiders. Instead, it spins a small, irregular tangle of no particular design. This web is very characteristic, and the naturalist can recognize it even when the black widow is away from home. The individual strands of the web are remarkably tough and sticky, serving to entrap many kinds of insects. Were it not for its venomous nature, the black widow would be hailed as a benefactor of mankind, for it kills tremendous numbers of flies, beetles, moths, roaches, grasshoppers, and the like. It has even been known to kill a few baby snakes, the web being strong enough to retain the little reptiles. The tough strands of black widow web have been used as cross-hairs in certain types of bomb-sights and optical instruments.

In reading through the list of places inhabited by the black widow, one is impressed by its frequent occurrence about houses and man-made structures. It is natural to ask why there are not more accidents from the creature's bite. Fortunately, the black widow is of shy and gentle disposition. Many specimens will not bite even in self-defense. Probably most accidents

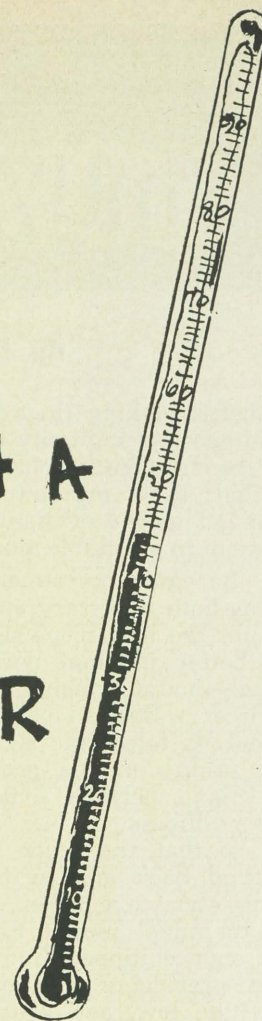
(Continued on Page 38)

KNOW YOUR WILDLIFE



Cast WITH A THERMOMETER

By JULIUS STRUM



IT SOUNDS almost trite to say you'll catch more fish if you fish where the fish are, and give them the type of bait they're most likely to take. Yet time and time again I've seen anglers fishing at the wrong time of day, in the wrong place, with the wrong type of lure, and wondering why they weren't having better results.

The temperature of the water is the key to the whole thing. Human beings and warm-blooded animals have an even body temperature regardless of the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. Fish, however, are cold-blooded, which means their bodies assume the same temperature as the water in which they're swimming. Now, for each species of fish there's a favorite temperature range, and he'll endeavor to find the water where he may enjoy that favorite temperature. Knowing the range, and the approximate depth at which it will be found under conditions of different surface temperatures, you'll have no difficulty finding your fish.

In view of the magnitude of the subject, I'll confine this article to a discussion of the large-mouth bass, leaving panfish until a later time.

As a general rule bass prefer a muddy bottom, and like to stay around obstructions of all kinds; weed beds, lily pads, logs, mud bars, and the sort.

When the thermometer is hovering in the vicinity of 80-90 degrees, he'll stay down where there's cooler water. He'll be about 12 to 25 feet from the surface, near spring holes, weed beds, and deeper bars. He's reluctant to feed, but will take deep-running spoons and lures, retrieved slowly.

In this kind of weather it's best to wait until the water has cooled at night, when he'll come nearer the

surface (3-5 feet) to feed. The two or three hours after 10:00 p.m. are ideal, and surface lures that create a commotion will give excellent results.

When the thermometer registers a balmy 73 to 80 degrees, the cooler water will be nearer the surface, and so will Mr. Bass, but he'll still be around weed beds, lily pads, deep bars, etc. 5-12 feet will be about right during the day, but he'll come up some in the early morning and the early evening, during his favorite feeding hours. At these times the medium-depth lures are best—small spinners and many types of wet flies. Give your bass bugs a try if there are some natural surface rises.

In the spring and summer bass will stay 1-4 feet below the surface when the temperature is in the 65-73 degree range, but in the fall they'll go a foot or so deeper. This range being just to his liking, he'll feed all day along shore lines and around natural obstructions, weeds, etc. Use your surface lures here—imitation frogs and minnows, large dry flies, and bass bugs. Spinners and spoons played just under the surface will also be very effective.

At 60-65 degrees he has a tendency to get just a trifle deeper (2-4 feet), but in the fall you can add still another foot. Here, again, he prefers shore lines (though a little deeper now) and obstructions. He tends to feed only during the warmest part of the day, and goes for surface lures, though subsurface spoons and spinners are good. Watch for rises and try your bass bugs.

He's getting still deeper at 55-60 degrees, this time seeking warmer water rather than cooler as he did under hotter conditions. He's loggy so you have to retrieve more slowly, using medium-depth baits. Try

(Continued on Page 37)

muzzle flashes

By EDMUND McLAURIN

SHOOTERS making their first-time purchase of a quality telescopic sight are frequently chagrined to find that they must turn right around and make a substantial added investment in a suitable mount for it.

But the extra investment is one which is both necessary and worthwhile, for the best scope sight made is no better in final performance than the mount which holds it on your firearm. Besides making a firearm and its telescopic sight into a single, useful unit, a properly located mount permits some leeway in the positioning of the supported scope, so that the scope tube can be moved back and forth for the most practical eye relief. Theoretically, the ideal mount for a telescopic sight-equipped hunting rifle is one preferably positioning the scope tube low, and squarely and precisely on top of the receiver and barrel, to give a low line of aim closely approximating that of metallic sights, and an eye relief that gives instant definition of reticule and field as one puts aiming eye to scope tube.

Unfortunately, however, gun designs and personal preferences do not consistently conform to this ideal; hence, the manufacture of a wide variety of mounts for telescopic sights by makers like Weaver, Redfield, Lyman, Stith, Williams, Echo, Mashburn, Turner, Buehler, King-Pike, Sorenson, Leupold, Pachmyr, Jaeger, Griffin & Howe, Bausch & Lomb, Unertl, Norman-Ford, Fecker,

Bengert, Hill, Tilden and Bear Cub—for an equally wide variety of rifles and preferences. The multiplicity of listings, by markers and models, found in gun catalogs is apt to be confusing to the average shooter. But some scope mounts are definitely superior to others, especially when used on certain rifle models. It pays to study the market's offerings and select the mount best suited to your selected scope sight and the rifle model on which it will be used.

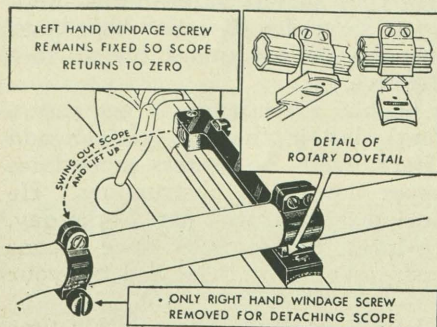
A glance at the records of gunsmithing jobs involving telescopic sight installations indicates that approximately 99% of all such jobs within a given year are on firearms that are to be used for hunting and informal .22 caliber shooting. The remaining one per cent represents scopes used on target rifles for serious match competition.

For convenience, gunsmiths and firearms editors tend to divide the market's available telescopic, hunting-type, sight mounts into three general classifications: (1) Mounts that have built-in adjustment features for both elevation and windage; (2) Those made for scopes having elevation adjustments only within the sight itself, not the mount; and (3) fixed-type mounts having neither windage nor elevation adjustments. Most modern telescopic sights require one of these three basic types of mounts, but the picture is further complicated by the fact that the mounts themselves require different styles of bases, the latter representing that portion of the mount which is permanently attached to the gun, to receive the mount bracket or rings and the held scope tube. Usually the base will be a solid rib, or two separated base-blocks located centrally over the receiver and barrel; a side-located base, usually on the left side of the gun's receiver; and/or some combination of the first two.

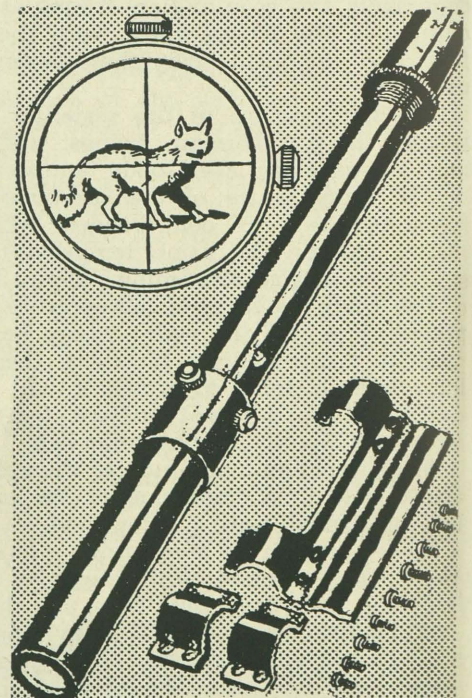
Most telescopic sights used for hunting have internal adjustments for windage and elevation. This feature permits use of strong, solid

mounts, capable of far more rough handling than the sensitive, micrometer-type mounts, for specialized target scopes, will stand. On the other hand, scope models with internal adjustment features have never been developed to equal the extremely fine adjustments and accuracy embodied in specialized, externally-adjusted target mounts having base blocks spaced exactly 7.2 inches between their centers. Unfortunately, the high mounting of the target type, long tube, scope, plus sensitivity to jarring and rough handling, restricts the true target scope and mount to the rifle range or to bench rest and unhurried varmint shooting. But the shorter hunting scope, with its corresponding short mount and mount base must be even more perfectly positioned on a rifle than a target scope's mounting, because any error in base fit or sight adjustment of the short-base jobs will give a grievous alignment error, one which the hunting scope's latitude of final adjustment will be unable to embrace. That's why installation of hunting scopes on rifles not already drilled and tapped by the factory should preferably be done by a competent gunsmith.

For shooters who want to have both metallic sights and telescopic sight available for instant choice, there are several popular mounts that lend themselves admirably to this realization. One make features an ace-in-the-hole peep sight which



Detachable, top-based mounts, are now made by several firms in a variety of models. This one is the Redfield, Jr.

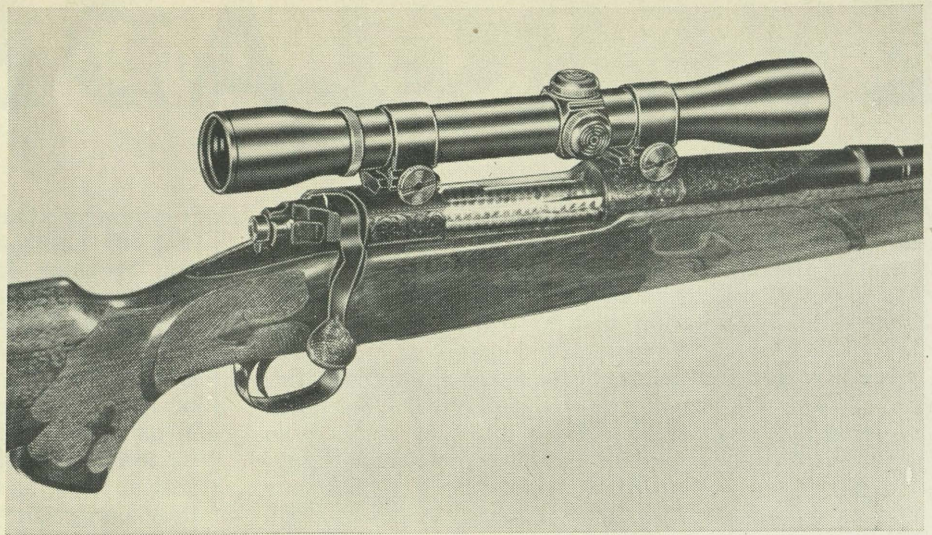


This type, side-bracket mount, is popular for permanent installations of scope sights, and, in offset model, admirably adapted to top-ejecting lever-action rifles, like the Winchester model 94 deer rifle.

can be slipped on the scope sight's permanently mounted base and used within seconds, with both installed peep sight and removed scope sight maintaining a pre-determined zero sight setting. Another quick-change-over type scope mount embodies a hinged frame which, when unlocked, flips the scope over to one side, to permit use of iron sights without removing the scope from the rifle.

Mounting a scope sight over installed metallic sights, so that either can be seen and used by raising or lowering one's head slightly isn't the good idea it may seem. For greatest accuracy, the aiming eye and the line of aim must be steady and constant during the fleeting seconds within which actual firing takes place. This can be achieved only when the shooter's face makes firm, uniform contact with the firearm's stock comb as aim is taken. A scope sight mounted over installed peep or open sights occupies a higher position than the latter, and the use of a high mounted scope sight on a firearm stocked for metallic sights, tends to cause the shooter to raise his head and thereby lose that all-important support given his cheek by the stock's comb. Of course, the comb height could be raised by lacing on a cheek pad, but then second-choice metallic sights would be awkward to quickly align. Certain target model rifles, like the Winchester 52, Remington 37, Winchester 75, Remington 513 and the Winchester Model 70 (target model) come with comb heights and scope and metallic sight height that maintain a single line of arm, regardless of whether scope or metallic sights are used. In this respect, the hunter is not as fortunate as his fellow target shooter.

Many manufacturers of quality hunting rifles are now drilling and tapping their models for optional installation of scope sights, the guns coming to the shooters with their provided-for mounting-screw holes plugged with dummy screws. Rifles like the Winchester model 70 (hunt-



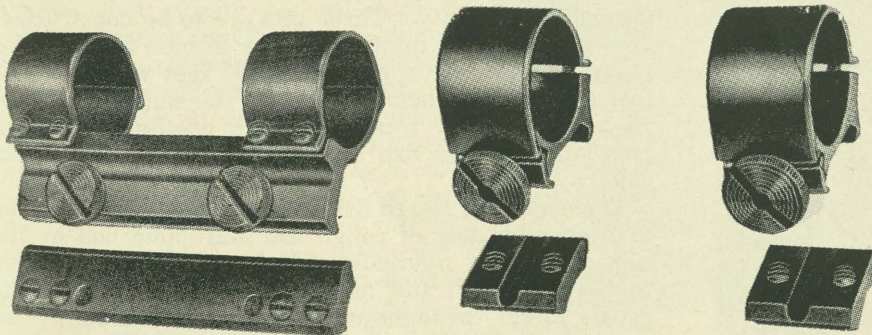
Weaver Model K4 (60 Series) with W. D. Top (Split Ring) Mounts on Winchester 70.

ing model), Marlin models 39A and 336, the Remington models 721 and 722 and the Savage 99 are ideally adapted to scope sight installations without any required rifle alteration. Others, like the Mauser model 1898, may need a slight change in the angle of the bolt handle to clear a low-mounted scope. Certain lever actions that eject their empties from the tops of their receivers, as occurs in the Winchester 94 model, necessitate offset mounting of the scope tube on the left of the receiver. To satisfactorily use such an offset installation may call for building up the stock comb on one side, to give proper support to the shooter's face, and considerable practice to acquire instantaneous aim.

A scope with fixed mounts can be used on two or more hunting rifles interchangeably if each rifle is fitted with a receiving base for the same model and make of mount, but quite frequently the changeover will require annoying resighting of the last installation before reliable use is assured. For the owner of a hunting rifle that has a well mounted, perfectly adjusted, ready-to-use scope sight installed, this writer's advice is to leave it there and count your blessings. It is true that some

scope mounts are so designed that the scope and mount can be removed from the rifle and replaced, with assurance that the scope will return to a normal sight setting and be ready for serious use, without any required re-sighting. It is also true that a scope can be conveniently and reliably transferred from one rifle to another intermittently by a shooter who is careful of his equipment and who knows exactly what he is doing, but for the inexperienced scope user, this frequent changing of a single scope from one rifle to another can be very disappointing from a performance standpoint. Exceptions are the target shooting models, for which users invariably keep accurate records of established sight settings for various ranges and loads.

Select your scope mount as carefully as you chose your scope. Have the installation made (in those cases requiring drilling and tapping of receivers) by a man who knows his job—then enjoy it. Remember, too, that there is no accident on record of a hunter shooting another hunter with a scope sighted rifle. **END**



Bill Weaver's offerings in detachable side and top mounts.



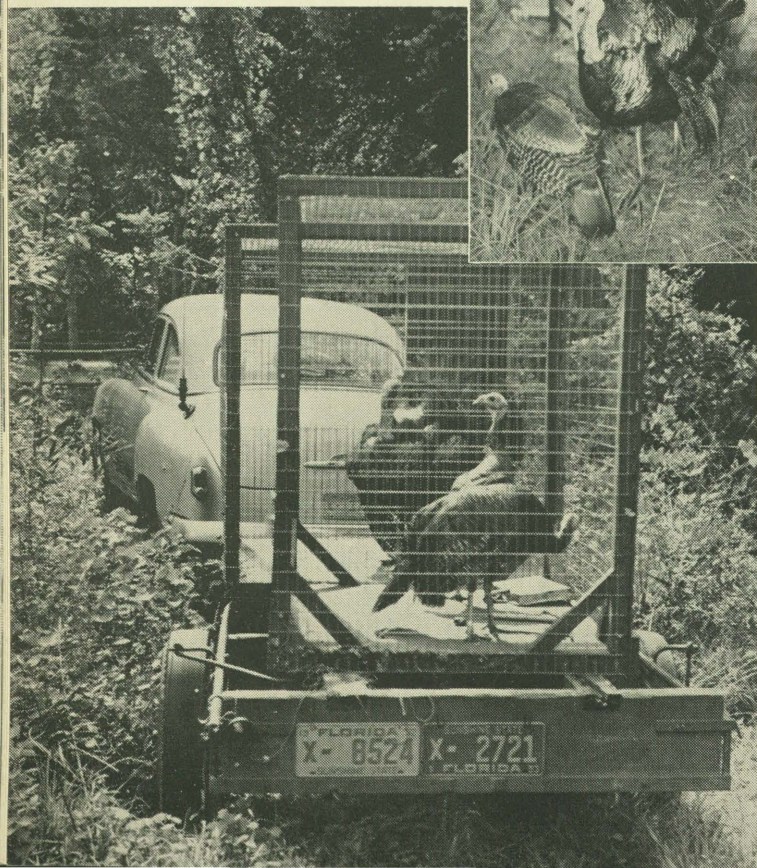
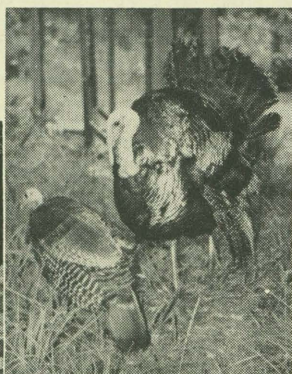
EVERGLADES DIV

THE EVERGLADES Division of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission of the State of Florida presents a constant challenge to the men whose duty it is to patrol this territory throughout its entire area. It stirs the imagination just to trace a finger along the outlines of this huge semi-tropical area on a map. There is a tremendous esprit de corps among its wildlife officers who cover approximately 12,000 square miles of land and 2,000 square miles of water. To accomplish this job almost every conveyance imaginable is used except submarine. In a month our boys spend an average of 6,771 hours in land patrol, 326 hours in water patrol and 74 hours in air patrol. This is dangerous work. This is hard work. But our men thrive on it.

Our land area is contained within ten counties: Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin, Okeechobee, Hendry, Collier, Palm Beach, Broward, Dade and Monroe. The Everglades Division, with Henry M. Jernigan as Commissioner, is staffed by the director of the division, a secretary, fish management technician, educational officer, airplane pilot, three area supervisors, and 21 law enforcement officers. This is about one officer for every 619 square miles. Operating with the division are four wildlife biologists and one trapper who are with the Game Management Division of the Commission.

Around 44 arrests are made each month in the Everglades division for game and fish law violations. Fishing without a license is the offense committed most

Turkeys trapped in the Commission breeding grounds were released in Collier and Hendry counties managed hunt areas.



frequently. Our wildlife officers check an average of 2,381 licenses a month. A lot of checking when you consider that 30,776 licenses were sold in our division last year.

But these law enforcement men are called on to do much more than arrest game and fish law violators and check licenses. They try to prevent violations. In addition to law enforcement work, they cooperate in game and fish management and educational work. In the line of duty they meet thousands of hunters and anglers, as well as the general public, to whom they carry the message of conservation. Attending sportsman and civic club meetings, showing movies, carrying on demonstrations and manning exhibits are all parts of their jobs. Wildlife officers contact informers, investigate complaints, seize illegal fishing devices, attend and testify in court. They have furnished information on cattle rustlers, recovered bodies of persons drowned while fishing and located many lost fishing and hunting parties from the wilderness of the Everglades or the vastness of Lake Okeechobee. In their spare time they work on professional improvement and maintenance of equipment.

There are three managed hunt areas in the Everglades Division where wildlife officers cooperate with the Game Management Division. These areas are the J. W. Corbett Hunt Area in Palm Beach county, the Collier County Hunt Area and the Hendry County Hunt Area. A recent restocking program was conducted in Collier and Hendry counties. Sixty-six turkeys were trapped in the Fisheating Creek breeding grounds. Two gobblers and 26 hens were released in the Collier area with the remainder released in the Hendry area.

At the end of the open season for quail each year, a trapping program gets underway in areas where city, county, or township ordinances prohibit shooting. Trapping is also done in special game preserves. After a two- to five-day fattening up period, the quail are released in areas subject to public hunting. This is usually done in the presence of representatives of the various sportsman and conservation clubs. Bands indicating the sex and age of the birds are attached to their legs and a record is kept in the Tallahassee office. These restocking programs are carried on year after year and they get bigger each year.

On the fishing side of things, a contract has been let for the construction of a fish hatchery on twelve acres of land owned by the Commission on the west side of Taylor creek adjacent to Lake Okeechobee in Okeechobee county. Three pits are to be constructed. One will be used for the culture of bass and two for raising bream. One pit will be 50 feet wide and 330 feet long. The other two will be the same length but 75 feet wide. A rough estimate of the future fish population of this fish culture hatchery reaches 200,000.

The control of rough fish has been a problem. Trying to keep a balance of rough fish and game fish by the use of present methods of poisoning is detrimental to the game fish and netting is unsatisfactory in the canals found throughout the division. Currently we are experimenting with the Fish Management Division on an electrical device we hope will eventually provide

SION

By CURTIS WRIGHT

The author started work with the Commission as a wildlife officer in July of 1942 and has worked up through the ranks to Director of the Everglades Division of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, a position he has held since April of 1952. Prior to his appointment as division director he served as the chief wildlife officer of the division from October, 1946. Wright knows his wildlife and after 12 years working in the Everglades, knows his division.

us with a quicker and less expensive manner of eliminating gar, mudfish, and gizzard shad while saving the bass, bream and other game fish.

There is still a lot of experimenting and tabulating to be done before this device is developed into a practical tool for rough fish control. It derives its current from a 5 KW generator and sends a shock through the water. The amount of shock or current is variable and that's where the experimenting comes in. At present the shock stuns all the fish and the rough fish are removed while the game fish are left to revive. This process has attracted much attention but it is still far too early to draw any conclusions.

Anyone who has been on the waters of Lake Okeechobee knows how vicious and treacherous this 750 square miles of water can get during a squall. Many lives have been lost because unknowing people have ventured out during or before bad weather. Yet we are now criss-crossing this very lake today in a fine-toothed combing of the waters seeking illegal fish traps. During July of last year we seized and destroyed 6,000 traps in a concerted fish trap drive. In the April just past we seized almost 1,500. With the heat of an unbroken sun beating down on them, or the drenching rain lashing their faces, our wildlife officers carry on this important task day after day, camping on the shores of the lake at night for weeks at a time.

We are proud of the work done by this division on hyacinth control. Sportsmen's clubs usually provide the materials for spraying while the division furnishes the plane, boats, and labor.

Our information and education department is responsible for press releases, photography, feature stories, club programs, exhibits, and school programs. In general, our education officers use all means of reaching the people of our division with what we are trying to do and why we are trying to do it. The Junior Conservation League gets a lot of attention and a lot of our time. This is a growing project in our area and becoming more and more important. We expect to have wide representation at the summer camp in the Ocala National Forest this year.

The story of conservation in the



Willard Hurst of the Everglades Field Trial Association releases a pair of quail during the trapping and restocking program of the Everglades Division.

Everglades Division is being put before the public daily. We feel our educational program is being heard and read by the public with increasing interest and that violations are gradually decreasing because of this work.

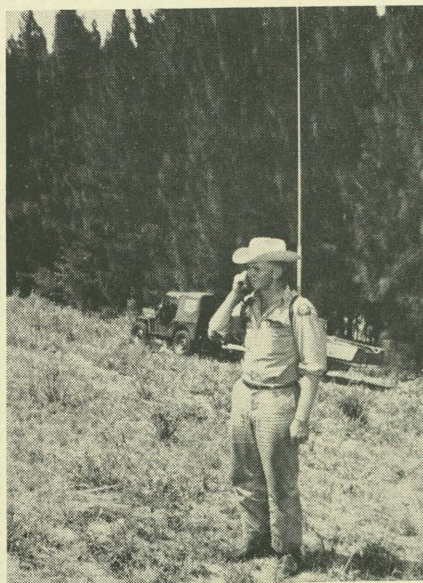
To coordinate the efforts of all our employees we have a communications system which is an efficient tool in law enforcement. Our radio operators keep our men constantly alerted. Handling the control of a two-way radio communications system and detailing exchanges of relayed messages is no easy job when the speed, accuracy and clarity of the message may mean the difference between a successfully completed job or a failure.

Our system includes high powered transmitters in the Okeechobee County Court House and in Immokalee as well as two-way sets in passenger cars, trucks,

jeeps, airplane, swamp buggies, airboats, and even wildlife officers on foot equipped with walkie-talkies. Through this extensive communication apparatus we can rapidly coordinate land, water and air patrols to track down violators, but many times these resources are used to find people lost in the uninhabited Everglades or on Lake Okeechobee.

These are the works of the Everglades Division in brief and highly condensed form. Because we live with this work day by day and the normal and healthy process of growth is a slow one, we sometimes feel we are not moving forward. It has, therefore, been pleasant to review our accomplishments and our aims in preparing this article. I believe we have come a long way and we are going much further. In our division we set our sights high and as we reach them we strive for higher ones.

END.



Continuous two-way contact with all patrolling personnel makes for efficient law enforcement as well as efficient searching of the vast Everglades for lost persons. Wildlife Officer Phillip Chandler checks in with headquarters.

Proposed

bag limit for fish caught within the limits of the Everglades National Park is proposed. Lloyd E. Miller, correspondence secretary of the PAA Emvies Rod and Gun Club, who presses a letter to the director of the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Miller's letter reads as follows:

"The sports fishermen of South Florida are becoming increasingly concerned about some of the excessively large amounts of fish taken from the Everglades National Park area by some of the fish-hogs among us.

In the past year there have been many bags of spotted seatrout and small channel bass, each bordered on the ridiculous. We have evidence that many of these fish are being sold at local restaurants.

We do not believe that the principles of the National Park Service are such that the wild fish of any of our parks should be commercialized. The fact is there for us all, it must be ruined by a few.

We have discussed for some time the possibility of establishing a bag or creel limit in the area. Mr. Beard, who is a conservation-minded man, uses the State-established



Angels Cl...
Sets...
Meeting...

The Miami...

...display...
...weighed...
...the St. Lu...
...threw...

...who...
...A 12...
...Marathon...
...J. T. Harro...
...Keim...

...came the 50...
...Fishing Hole...
...North Mi...
...und, 7...
...Rod...
...A 12...
...Marathon...
...J. T. Harro...
...Keim...

By
KARL HUNZIKER

THE TALL tales of the fishermen, are they really that?

Ask the Outdoors Writer on your local newspaper. He'll probably agree the average Florida angler has your chambers of commerce beaten from any angle at publicizing Florida fishing—even if sometimes his method might not be, shall we say, quite according to the rules of facts and nothing but the facts.

Just listen to some of those tales your fisherman will tell if he (or she) thinks he is likely to get his name in the papers. Especially if he knows you have to take his word for what he tells you. Of course you don't have to use his offering but sometimes we guys who have to turn out these outdoors columns find things a little dead and we have to have something to write about.

And we don't doubt for a moment that our few years experience with outdoors columns in Central Florida don't pretty well parallel other columnists in the state.

The big one that got away is of little interest to we columnists. We also take it for granted a fisherman tells you he got his hefty black bass in Lake Fullafish when actually he caught it somewhere else.

Like the lady who once told us she got those three largemouth bass, all over seven pounds, on plugs in

an Orlando lake. It was supposed to have happened in a lake we have fished and caught fish out of, ourselves, although not that large. But that there were fish in there we could vouch for, as there are fish in most of the some odd 42 lakes in Orlando.

So we had our newspaper photographer take her picture with these bass. The same lady, it was, (who a couple of buddies told us a few days later after seeing her picture in the paper), that they saw her with another woman with these fish on a river where they had caught these bass using live bait. We'll give her credit for one thing, she was at least in the same county!

One of our favorites, though, is the one about the businessman who always caught such big fish on those weekend trips — or so his friends learned when they saw him come Monday. His son married and in due time the businessman became a grandfather, proud as he could be, naturally, of that grandson. A real youngster, that little fellow was, a husky 62 pounds the day he came home from the hospital—weighed in

person by his grandfather on his trusty fish scales!

It's also interesting to observe occasional unique methods of determining when fish are biting as employed by a few—very few nowadays, we're glad to say—unscrupulous camp owners and bait dealers. "Lake fishing is excellent!" is the word they spread to prospective customers when they have a lot of bait to sell. We've noted the decreasing number of such operators recently as they finally "wised up" to the fact they hurt no one but themselves in the long run.

Another trick some camps pull to build catches up is to keep adding fish to a bait box until enough are in it to make a good string. Then its picture time for "limit catches" with some "lucky" fisherman posing, just to get his picture in the paper.

Your Outdoors Writer soon learns to think nothing of being wrong even if he's right. No double talk, that, just the case of someone criticizing you if you write today fish were biting somewhere yesterday and a reader calls you up to tell you you are all wet. He was there today and nothing would bite. "How could you be so wrong, Joe, don't you know what you're talking about? Or maybe it's that you own an interest in

(Continued on Page 34)

ami Beach, size limits and favor of creel limits.

"We are aware Beard would preclude such limits basing his study of the but until a study we feel that it is in set limits arrived discussions with Mr. local sportsmen.

"We further recommend funds be allocated to the fisheries of the since the area is so continued good fishing tion of Dade County at a startling rate as the pressure on sources and we feel study the problem late."

Florida Top Bill On Out

This being the summer outdoor magazines, less space on Florida, the minds of editors in the June issues of national magazines, publication. Field and Station featuring giving heraries for the In Florida, the whole state, cost \$145.10 to drive and from here, at

FOR BETTER FISHING

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION, SPORT FISHING INSTITUTES AND OUTBOARD ASSOCIATIONS JOIN IN CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Details of new fish conservation programs supported by the nation's outboard boaters have been announced by the National Wildlife Federation and the Sport Fishing Institute.

Directed at the improvement of fishing for American sportsmen, the educational and research projects are being undertaken by the two national conservation agencies with grants from the Outboard Boating Club of America.

Funds have been derived principally from the Outboard Boat Manufacturers Association and the Outboard Motor Manufacturers Association.

The programs, however, embody the cooperative effort for conservation of what is rapidly becoming one of the nation's largest outdoor sports groups—the outboard boaters.

Through their membership in the Outboard Boating Club of America and through their relationship as customers of the contributing industry, outboard boaters are helping to support fish conservation activities of the two agencies.

Dr. E. Laurence Palmer, director of conservation education for the National Wildlife Federation, discloses that the money allocated to his group will be expended along three channels of education and research.

Half of the total grant will be devoted to development and distribution of bulletins in the NWF's "Let's Do Something" series.

These bulletins will be circulated among an estimated 100,000 fish and game clubs throughout the country. They will provide picture-and-story examples of how local sportsmen's organizations can effectively launch programs to improve fishing in lakes and streams in their respective areas.

For example, one bulletin might highlight the efforts of a specific outdoor sports group in constructing and installing underwater brush shelters for fish in a nearby lake.

The shelters would improve upon natural fish habitats by serving both as a refuge for small and half-grown fish and as a piscatorial cafeteria, where the fish could feed on small marine life.

"The purpose of the 'Let's Do

Something' program will be to bring fish conservation activities down to the level of the individual sportsman", Dr. Palmer explains.

"The bulletins will show step-by-step how local sports groups can realize a maximum amount of good fishing in the future with only a minimum of effort in the present. They will help to educate the sportsman with the idea that conservation is everybody's business."

Carrying the program another step, part of the National Wildlife Federation grant will be expended on the production of 12-minute films illustrating outstanding examples of local conservation projects being developed through the "Let's Do Something" series.

The remainder of the funds received by the Federation will be devoted to basic research in connection with fish production and the improvement of both natural and man-made environments for the fish population.

"Good fishing is directly related to sound fish conservation practices," Dr. Palmer points out. "Federal, state, and private agencies appreciate the gratifying support of sports-minded groups such as the outboard boaters. In many cases, these organizations can play a determining role in watershed improvement and better fishing in the future for all."

A similar grant to the Sport Fishing Institute is being used to finance a siltation study by fishery biologists of the Oklahoma Game and Fish Department.

Announcing plans for the Institute's expenditure of its grant, executive vice president Dr. R. W. Eschmeyer said: "Nationally, siltation is probably still the biggest single environmental deterrent to good fishing. Despite the importance of this problem, we have almost no factual information on it. We need this information so that we can effectively call the seriousness of the matter to the public attention for correction of some of the evils.

"This study will help provide us with some of these badly-needed facts," Dr. Eschmeyer declares.

Good fishing waters throughout the country, he points out, are being lessened in productivity and even

destroyed each year by tons of soil debris washing down from clean-tilled sloping fields, over-used pasturelands, and cut-over and burned-over woodlands.

Eroded soil sliding off the land has displaced the cool, deep waters of natural and man-made lakes and streams. Major river channels and even coastal bays and estuaries in many cases, have become clogged with silt, to the detriment of all fishing.

The muddied lakes and streams shut out the light needed for growth of marine plant life. Game fish, which feed by sight, are hampered in their feeding. The settling silt also destroys spawn.

The Oklahoma siltation study will compare relative productivity of "paired" ponds, one muddy and one clear. Each will be drained or chemically treated to allow for complete analysis of existing fish populations.

Ponds will then be freshly stocked with identical numbers and kinds of fish. When fish are removed in the fall, comparison can be made of growth, general condition, and survival ratios in clear and muddy waters.

Two identical reservoirs built by the Corps of Engineers will also be observed to note differences in fish population and in fishing. A detailed creel census will be taken on both to gather data on differences in fishing in clear and muddy waters.

The purpose of the study is to determine the effects of siltation and associated turbidity on warm water sport fish and on the organisms utilized as fish food. It will be concerned with the effects on such factors as spawning, relative abundance, growth and condition, production of microscopic and other foods, and fishing success.

In addition to the Oklahoma Game and Fish Department, six other agencies will cooperate to some extent in the study. Equipment and services will be lent by the Soil Conservation Service, the Corps of Engineers (Tulsa District) of the U. S. Army, the Oklahoma Fisheries Laboratory, Oklahoma A&M College, the University of Oklahoma and the University of Kansas.

END

JUNIOR CONSERVATIONIST

(Continued from Page 7)

If you have dropped in your club standings, you might ask your secretary if he has been corresponding with the Executive Secretary of the League. If you are not sending in a copy of the minutes to your Information and Education Officer, by all means do so now. Your best bet is to send him a copy and send one to this department. And then you will be sure to receive credit for all of your meetings and activities.

☆ ☆ ☆

NEW CLUBS — WELCOME

New clubs have been organized within the past few weeks.

In the South Division where Bob Revels is I. & E. Officer, report has it that a new club has been organized in Alva, about 12 miles east of Ft. Myers. Good luck to you and may I extend a hearty welcome from all of us.

And that goes for the two new clubs in the central part of Florida: the club at Groveland and Mt. Dora. Wildlife Officer Ed Richey is the man responsible over there for their organization. And a great big thank you to the men in their respective communities who realize the importance of our work.

And to a club just recently reactivated in Ocala, we send our very best wishes. The name of the club is the Deane Mather Wildlife Club of Ocala. And I believe the only club in the state that owns or is about to own their club building—The Deane Mather Club.

There are quite a few interested people in Ocala who want the club to get underway. Hats off to Area Supervisor D. C. Land, Game Commission; Don Strode, Game Commission Biologist; Mr. Chick Archer, Information and Education Officer, Game Commission, and Gene Gallant, Outdoor Writer of the Marion and Dunnellon Sun newspaper. There are others no doubt but I do not have their names at this writing.

A very interesting report of the first meeting was forwarded to me and came from Fred Cole. Keep up the good work, Fred, and keep sending along your reports.

☆ ☆ ☆

Mt. Dora Junior Wildlife Club sends us this slate of officers:

President—Tyrone Parker
Vice President—Jeff Ray
Secretary—Merrell Beebe
Treasurer—Billy Simpson

Number of members in the club in its first organizational meeting: 49.

Bartow Junior Conservation Club:

Club secretary, George Howell, reports their club has \$24.80 on hand in the treasury. And with 23 paid up members in the club. Keep up the good work.

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Pahokee Junior Conservation Club

Most clubs have a difficult time securing sponsors. It was that way for a while with the Pahokee club. But now take a look at this. They are being sponsored by three—yes, THREE CLUBS.

Here they are: Carpenter's Local No. 628, American Legion Post No. 90, Pahokee Sportsman's Club.

☆ ☆ ☆

Groveland Jr. Conservation Club

Secretary Roy Plowden sends us this slate of officers for the new club:

President—Billy Wilkins
Vice President—Charles Robbins
Secretary—Ray Plowden
Treasurer—Malcomb McDonald

☆ ☆ ☆

Caloosa Jr. Conservation Club

The club's secretary, Bud Whitehead, reports that they have just had their annual election and have elected for 1954-55 the following:

President—Fred Johnson
Vice President—Mark Bartleson
Secretary—Bud Whitehead

Treasurer—Kelly Scott

The club lists 38 members and all very active.

☆ ☆ ☆

The Allapattah Optimist Jr. Conservation Club

Douglas Morris, secretary of the club reports that 20 members of their club left Miami for the island of Bimini on April 15 and returned April 20. Money for this project was raised by building bird houses. Total received at that time \$164.00. Nice going gang. You really have a club and some swell sponsors to help you along.

It's no wonder your club is tops for activity and good conservation measures. Let's hear more from you.

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Glades Jr. Conservation Reports

Secretary Gary Haskew reports that Tom Gaskins III just recently won the National Turkey-Calling Championship. And they have been busy with some rough fish control work in the Fish Eating Creek area. Nice going gang. All of us have been very proud of your achievements. For a small club you have done things in a big way. And thanks for that welcome sign. Keep your news coming in. We like to hear from you at all times. END



General good time outings in connection with conservation programs help to unite the youth of Florida in their quest for better hunting and fishing. Wiener roasts such as this held by the Hillsboro Junior Wildlife Association at their clubhouse are an added spark to their wildlife betterment practices.

DIRECTOR'S DESK

(Continued from Page 8)

got prizes. There were about 55 boats on the canal and many more fishermen worked from the banks. It was interesting and rewarding to a fine project celebrated in such fine style.

Even before the celebrating was over many fishing enthusiasts were speculating on the next place to work this fishing magic. Of course, it's not really magic but planning, teamwork, and hard work that make projects like Andytown # 1 Canal possible. Ray Norton and the fine support he gets from the membership of the Anglers Club played an essential part in the entire project. When the canal was poisoned Anglers Club members turned out one hundred strong to help get the dead fish out of the canal. It's fun to begin with but before too long, when that sun gets up in the sky, it's just plain hard labor. If one day like that

were not enough, many of the members came back the second day offering their help. When local folks turn out like that to back a project it's a pleasure to work with them.

The middle of June one of the haul seines working in Newnan's Lake in Alachua county was moved to Lake Trafford in Collier county. Trafford was once noted for its bass fishing but in recent years the catches have dropped off. At the request of interested parties the Commission placed the net in Trafford to see if this condition can be corrected.

This is another one of the projects financed jointly by the federal government and the Commission under the Dingell-Johnson program. The seining at Newnan's Lake has been financed on the same basis. END

DO AND DONT'S

By

THOMAS McGARRY

THE LOWLY .22 rifle is, perhaps, America's most neglected firearm, and the guys and gals who use them can find more excuses for not cleaning them, than a hen-pecked husband can scrape up for the boss of the house. It's hard to clean because of its small bore, but for a mere three bucks you can get a kit containing a sectional cleaning rod with both slotted and jagged cleaning tips, a couple of bronze brushes, powder solvent, gun oil, and cleaning patches.

A little solvent in the barrel and some muscle on the cleaning rod with the brass brush, will loosen the lead, and leave the barrel clean and bright. If you plan to use the rifle soon, give it a light film of oil. If it's to be stored for a long time, give it a coat of grease.

Dry firing should be avoided, as it causes a burr on the chamber edge. If this happens too frequently a groove may be cut into the chamber rim recess.

Don't mistake a cartridge for the end of the magazine follower. It's a good idea to paint the end of the follower some distinctive color, so as to avoid this mistake.

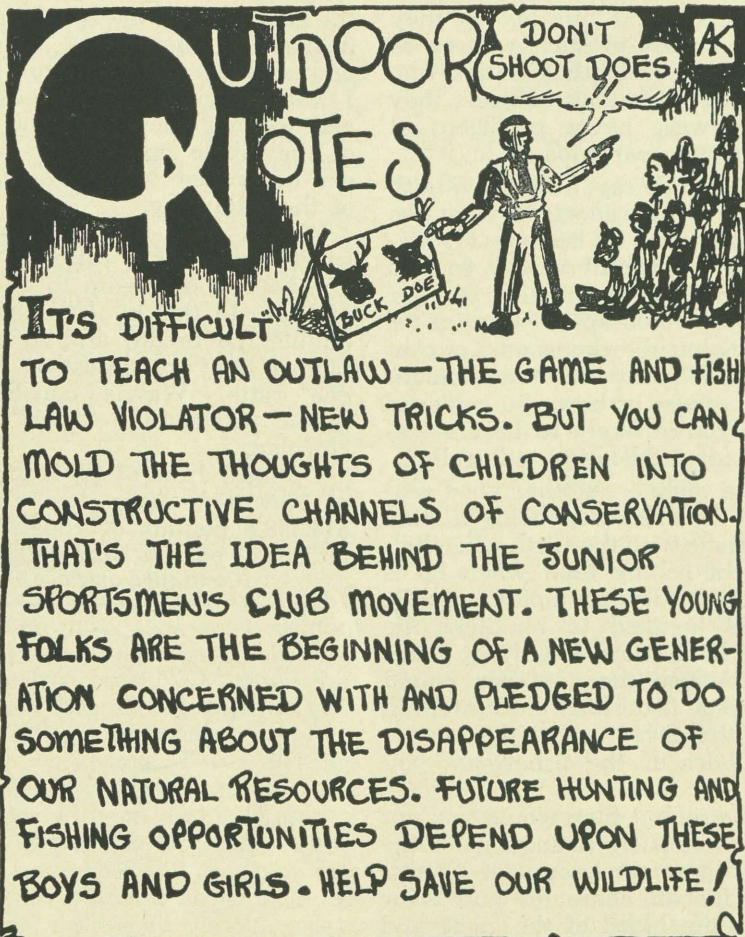
Don't think you can get out of cleaning your rifle after using non-corrosive ammunition! But clean it good—don't do a half-way job. Don't leave any steel surface un-oiled, as moisture will soon rust this part. Then you'll be bemoaning the fact that you have to buy a new gun.

Don't throw aside that Marlin, Remington, Stevens, or Winchester .22 just because its chamber is pitted. A good gunsmith can probably salvage it. These old guns are well worth the expense of repair.

Give your .22 the same loving care you give your big caliber sporter or shotgun. Look at the bucks it saves you when you use it for practice, and the fun it gives you when you're after varmints.

When you're examining the bore of your .22, be sure it's free of oil and grease, and don't look through the barrel directly toward a light. Use a white piece of cloth, or a patch, and reflect the light into the bore.

One last suggestion: Don't let yourself become henpecked, nor let the barrel of your .22 become lead-pecked!



DOWN BY THE SEA

(Continued from Page 9)

annual cruise.

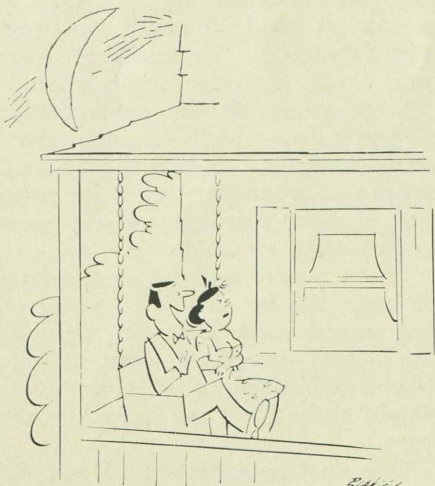
Many of the parties stopped in the vicinity of the Chipola River cut-off. Some of our boats went via the cut-off and some, with smaller motors, went on down river toward Apalachicola. By three-thirty in the afternoon most of us were at the sand flats above Apalachicola and beginning the final short run of the cruise. The last leg was made single file. We made a spectacular finale as over two hundred small boats roared into town.

After landing at the shell beach no one seemed to be in a hurry about loading up. We were interested in the adventures others had during the trip. The Apalachicola Boat Club was host to over a thousand people at the "voyage end" fish fry. During this delicious outdoor supper we talked about the cruise just ended.

Various rigs were discussed and argued. With the variety of outboard motors from 10 to 55 h.p. and boats ranging from the sleek factory hulls of many makes to the beautiful and individual home-made rigs, this discussion ranged far and wide. There were only a few inboards participating and these were almost left out of the general talk. If we reached any conclusion it was that a good boat, powered with a good medium sized outboard, and safely handled was the key to enjoying a great day in the open.

It was a wonderful and memorable Rivercade. Maybe we'll see you around come first Sunday next May. **END.**

Tapioca roots are highly poisonous before being processed for food purposes.



"So then I try a yellow top-water plug—cast it right up in under the mangrove roots and blooie . . ."

TALL TALES

(Continued from Page 30)

that fishing camp you said that other fellow went out from and you're trying to drum up business for that camp, huh?

"Boy, how could you be so dumb? I was there with 17 other boats all in one little place and we none of us caught a fish," the guy will probably tell you. "Why, I bet we threw 50 different kinds of plugs and what have you at those fish in an hour, just as fast as we could cast and nobody caught any fish. That guy that went off by himself around the bend? Why, he was just lucky, that's all, just lucky he got those six fish. Why, you know what he told me, he only used one kind of plug all afternoon long!"

Of course, mixed in with facts and what have you on the fishing and hunting front your Outdoors Columnist gives you are facts and often opinions on other programs of interest to the outdoorsman. You expect your writer to comment on your Game and Fish Commission's activities, your conservation measures and such topics.

Most Outdoors Writers get in as much fishing and hunting as they can in contrast to such writers as sportswriters and other critics who may be writing about subjects they probably were never proficient at or never even participated in.

But, you may say, how much faith can I put in his reports of what the other fishermen or hunters are doing? How truthful would you be if you knew what you told of your experience would appear in print for hundreds, maybe thousands, of others to read? Any secrets you might have on where or how you achieved success you're likely to balk at revealing for publication, naturally.

Maybe there is another good reason for the fisherman being a trifle more elastic with the truth when he's talking of fishing than when he is discussing everyday topics. Maybe he feels justified in handling the truth a little more loosely at times to camouflage the cost per pound the average fisherman encounters in getting that fish.

Tall tales of the fisherman, you say?

Maybe so, but then would you not expect some such distinction for the nation's greatest group of sportsmen? It's all character and color and the life blood of the game and it makes good copy for your writers, too.

You keep telling them, Mr. Fisherman, we'll write about it. **END.**

NET RESULTS AT NEWMAN

(Continued from Page 20)

Red, Karl and Ray tossed back speckled perch that made me drool. The specks were in all sizes and fat. Many weighed over two pounds and some might have gone as much as three. I kept seeing golden brown visions but that's as far as my appetite got. Of the four hundred pounds of game fish, the specks accounted for a little better than half. Of the game fish in Newnan, the specks really showed up as the healthiest species.

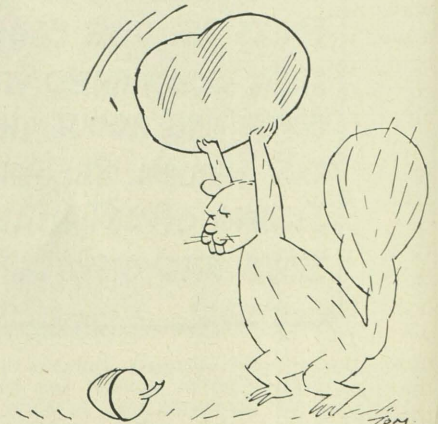
The bream were not too frequent and they were very thin and scrawny. Red was quite concerned and showed me bream after bream that had good size but was just emaciated. Wayne and the fish camp operators I talked to later, said this was because of their recent spawning and the water receding from their best feeding areas among the cypress trees along the shore. The bream are usually thin after spawning but the low water has made their recovery of fat difficult.

In the haul I watched, perch lead the game fish with 203 pounds, bass weighed 144 pounds and bream weighed only 77 pounds. Other than the gizzard shad the rough fish were negligible. There were a few cats and mud fish and two chub suckers. I was surprised at the lack of gar and looking back over the records of the whole operation I saw that gar comprized only three per cent of the total take.

Wayne said the goal for good sports fishing is a ratio of three to five pounds of bream to one pound of bass. In this haul the bass were double the bream and in the total picture they are almost on a one for one ratio. Wayne considers the bream to be the "sick" fish at Newnan.

Up until June of 1954, the seining of Newnan's Lake has eliminated 514,358.6 pounds of rough fish out of 585,801 pounds caught. This shows

(Continued on Page 37)





By **CHUCK SCHILLING**

THE GOOD OLD SUMMERTIME:

I started north the other day, driving on No. 1 Highway from Miami to Jacksonville. Traffic was normal for this time of the year. By normal, I mean there was a steady stream of out-of-state cars, all with their polished grilles pointed due south.

Ohio, Maine, New York, North Carolina—at each stop on my way, I checked on the license plates of the south bound cars; Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky. Suddenly I realized these were the very states many of my vacation conscious Florida friends were either visiting or planning to visit.

It's a standing joke that if you want to meet one of your Orlando friends, you'll find him at New Smyrna Beach or Titusville. Here was the old "grass on the other side of the fence" routine, working on a statewide basis.

I have for years wondered why folks think it's necessary to go to North Carolina or some other distant state to enjoy a summer vacation. The heat? Let's not kid ourselves—most of the more northern states can't hold a candle to Florida when it comes to a really fine summer climate, and most of the distant places prominently advertise their air conditioned rooms. What's different about that?

A change of scene? Who has seen all of Florida? Not I, who have traveled the state's highways and byways much more than most. Seldom a week passes that my travels don't bring me to some NEW place that completely charms me with its novelty or unique character.

A few weeks ago, I was directed to the Bonaire Hotel on beautiful Lake Pierce near Lake Wales. I spent an afternoon and night there. I caught some bass and bream among the lily pads a stone's throw from the hotel dock. I watched the dying day, while my boat drifted under moss-hung live oaks. The orange groves that cover the rolling hills touched the evening breeze with heavenly

perfume. All that was missing was my best girl and a moon.

Hotel Bonaire is old and, in the process of aging, has acquired a distinctive and picturesque character. The dining room is exceptional, the rooms cool and comfortable. I asked to use the phone and was directed to the manager's office. His desk was covered with assorted bass plugs, two line winders, three casting reels and a complete fly outfit. There was a can of reel oil, a tackle box and a broken starter cord. An old flop brimmed straw hat hung on the carriage of the typewriter. I know one place that will see more of me this summer.



THE SPRINGS OF FLORIDA:

One of my favorite summer fishing and vacation spots is Juniper Springs in the Ocala National Forest. In fact, I've got some time coming on a cottage there now, from an old, unused rental.

Juniper Springs—you'd have to travel many a long mile from Florida to find a more perfect summer vacation spot—comfortable cabins, equipped with nature's own air conditioner—a fine trailer park and camping area—miles of virgin trees and the quiet that only the deep woods seem to have; pine trees, tall and huge as towering redwoods, and virgin cypress, whose proud heads have been weathered but unbowed by the storms of centuries; miles of nature trails where the grandeur of the unspoiled out-of-doors eases away the tensions of the outside world.

Juniper Springs—a place of sweet, cool water, flowing in a setting of breath-taking loveliness—if a more perfect swimming place could be created, I would like to see it—the smaller springs and byways, so beautiful they were used as the location for the movie, "The Yearling"—the water wheel at the big spring, turn-



ing with the spring's flow to generate the park's electric current and provide a fascinating link with a by-gone time.

Wildlife — deer so tame they browse on the front lawn—does that watch with trusting eyes while you take their picture from just a few feet away. Juniper Run—from the spring to Lake George 15 miles away—15 miles of fast water through a living wilderness—this is a canoe trip not to be forgotten.

Fishing? Juniper Springs is in the middle of some of the finest bass fishing in the world.

The springs of Florida—summer vacation spots extraordinary—Blue Springs near Orange City, Silver Glen near Astor Park, Sanlando near Apopka and Rainbow Springs near Dunnellon.

Rainbow Springs — you could travel 10,000 miles and not find such an interesting and thoroughly delightful place for the vacationing fisherman and his family. Rainbow Springs—the one place where the angler can get the fish's eye view of the art of fishing; boating and vacation time at its best, Blue Run to the Withlacoochee River and Bassgalore Village, the highest waterfall in Florida, one of the finest kitchens and some of the best atmosphere. If you get the impression I am sold on Florida's springs, you are 100% correct.

I drove to Jacksonville and, after finishing my chores, I turned south and fell in line with the stream of out-of-state cars vacation bound. At first, I felt a little strange driving along in this unusual company, but as I journeyed south with them, the general atmosphere of vacation days began to affect me. Along with the out-of-state crew, I began to read the road signs and soon I pulled up

(Continued on Page 38)

OUTDOOR REVIEWER

By JACK SHOEMAKER

WILDLIFE IN COLOR, by Roger Tory Peterson, Published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Mass. Price \$3.00.

I've seen many outdoor books during the past three or four years; most of them I've liked, some I haven't cared too much for, but none come up to "Wildlife in Color" in presenting the overall outdoor picture with colored illustrations to match the splendidly-worded descriptions of trees, animals, birds, fish, flowers and butterflies. It's a must for a library because this one book could take the place of many more relating to the outdoors.

Wildlife in Color will give you more than an insight in the land of our country and all its inhabitants of the wilds, and how they depend upon us and our dependence upon them for food, relaxation, beauty. You'll read and see conservation in action for "we (the people) above all other beings have the power to safeguard or destroy our environment."

Peterson is the author of the popular field guides and has probably interested more persons in birds than any other man living. He's also doing a fine job here in his presentation of man's companions in the animal and plant world of this country.

* * * *

FIRST FISH, by C. B. Colby, Published by Coward-McCann, Inc., New York, N. Y., Price \$2.00.

Do you want a book on fishing that you can breeze through in only a very few minutes? Do you want a book that will show you as well as tell you about what you should know to catch fish? Do you want a book about fishing that a child can read? If so, then perhaps this might be the book for you.

It's only 48 pages long and illustrations take up more than half the space and all youngsters can easily learn from this particular book for the answers to fishing questions are pictured and written. When a youngster wants to go after his first fish, then this is the book for him, and it

shows him how to rig up his own tackle instead of spending hard-earned money to buy the equipment.

* * * *

WOODMANSHIP, by Bernard S. Mason, Published by A. S. Barnes & Company, New York, N. Y. Price \$1.75.

You've read here about the sports library of the Barnes Company, all books relating to the various recreational pastimes. This is another of that series and well-worth the time and money and effort for the reader if he's interested in the art of felling trees, moving logs, sawing, slitting and hewing. The author tells you not only how these are done but also of the enjoyment you get from working in the out-of-doors.

The camper and farmer will find this book will be of much help to them in their trips and on the farm. Others will learn the rudiments of sawmanship and logging, clearing the land and building rustic pieces

of furniture for the cabin or for the lawn.

* * * *

THE SAGA OF THE WATERFOWL, by Martin Bovey, Published by the Stackpole Company, Harrisburg, Penna. Price \$5.00.

A story told in pictures, which more graphically describe the situation, which is more powerful than mere words and more thought provoking than any other thing except that of taking part in a project or activity... that's the theme of "The Saga of the Waterfowl."

Martin Bovey has done a wonderful job of depicting the downfall of the sportsmen's paradise that America once held title to and is now slowly returning to. The story of water and marshes, the tale of ducks and geese, and the anticipation of men and boys who wait in the rushes with expectation in their hearts.

Waterfowl once blackened the skies over this continent and today only fragments of these vast flocks remain. In his book, Bovey tells, mostly by pictures, what must be done in order to save this sport for the future. It's the story of the ravishment of our natural resources and the birth and progress of the conservation movement. A vivid, memorable and heartening tale of what must be done for the preservation of waterfowl shooting.

(Continued on Page 38)



CASTING WITH YOUR THERMOMETER

(Continued from Page 25)

his natural feeding locations around noon.

Below 55 degrees the largemouth becomes very loggy and does not want to feed. He stays 8-12 feet below the surface and will sometimes strike a deep-running lure or a spoon, if it's moving slowly enough. This is particularly important, since most fishermen always have a tendency to retrieve their lures much too swiftly, even at higher temperatures.

There you have it. Most people would say you're slightly off your rocker if you wandered into Carnegie Hall looking for a swing band, but that's just what you're doing when you disregard the temperature and fish contrary to the general principles outlined here.

That thermometer deserves as much a place in your tackle box as your favorite plug. *It'll* tell you where the fish are! **END.**

NET RESULTS AT NEWMAN

(Continued from Page 34)

an overall percentage of 89% rough fish in the fish population. As Wayne explained it to me, an acre of a given lake is able to support just so many pounds of fish. Lakes are like land, some rich and some poor, so the amount of fish they can support per acre varies. The kinds of fish can vary too. If you can have 100 pounds of fish and 90 pounds are rough fish your sportfishing is going to suffer. By taking out the rough fish and reducing the number of fish per acre, the game and pan fish have a better chance to feed, grow, and spawn. This is the idea behind the Lake Newman seining.

Weighing and counting over, Wayne and I got back into his run-around and headed for shore. I shouted over the noise of the outboard to ask what they did with all the rough fish. It was a surprising answer. There's a guy who runs a lot of crab

pots in the St. Johns River and he uses the rough fish as bait on his lines. Another fellow shows up with a pick-up truck at un-loading time and hauls them off for fertilizer. Wayne said he wished there was a way to grind the rough fish up and return them to the lake. They would be beneficial as food for the carnivorous fish and to the plant feeders as fertilizer for the vegetation.

After washing up as best we could in the lake water without any soap, Wayne and I got in the car and rode on up to some fish camps to fill out my information with some local opinions. We turned in at the first camp and Wayne introduced me to the lady who has been operating it since last September. We stressed the fact that I was after unbiased opinions.

She seemed to feel that the removal of rough fish was a good thing but that fishermen around Gainesville didn't understand what was going on and thought that because there was seining in the lake the fishing wasn't any good. In other words, that while the seining operation would benefit everybody in the long run, it was hurting her business

right now because fishermen didn't fully understand what the project was. We talked to two other operators and this seems to be the general feeling.

Because this lady had only been operating a camp since the seine was brought into the lake, we looked up a former operator who had been around the lake for years. This fellow was one of the people who petitioned for help on the hyacinths and rough fish several years ago. He was sold on the seining program though he seemed to think the drop of rough fish to game fish was very slow. He felt the seine was certainly not hurting fish in the least and backed this up with information. For years the lake was commercially seined and after seining was out-

Continued on Page 42

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SCHILLING'S FISHING

(Continued from Page 35)

for gas and a tourist map—now let's see.

Miami? No, I've just been there. The Keys? Everglades Park? The 10,000 Islands? Now my heart's beating faster, and I go up and down the map, noting all the famous names — Stuart on the St. Lucie, Boca Grande; Lake Okeechobee and Everglades City—the Bok Tower and the famous crescent beach at Panama City.

Now let's see—I'll stop at Jensen Beach, pick up the wife and start west across the state—I'll wade Lake Rosalie with the fly rod and fish the Kissimmee River with spin tackle; then to Homosassa Springs and the Crystal River—

Now let's see—

END

OUTDOOR REVIEWER

(Continued from Page 36)

THE LIVES OF WILD BIRDS, by Aretas A. Saunders, Published by Doubleday & Company, New York, N. Y. Price \$3.50.

This is really a detailed book for bird watchers, and the author contributes some valuable information on how persons can study birds with reference to their migrations routes, habitat and range of the various species. He outlines what the bird-watcher should look out for and how to go about the study of birds.

You'll find information on the color, markings, size, shape, habits, posture, habitats, songs and calls of these species of wildlife. Saunders also discusses the nesting cycle, courtship, egg laying, incubation and care of the young. Though not exactly written in the popular vein, the book can be understood with ease since the author relates some of the incidents that happened to him throughout the years he has spent in the outdoors watching his "flying friends."

KNOW YOUR WILDLIFE

(Continued from Page 24)

occur when a person inadvertently brushes against the web, and the spider crawls forth to seize what it takes to be insect prey.

There has been a good bit of argument about the effect of the black widow's bite. Some people have written that the bite is usually fatal, while others contend that it is merely painful. It is probable that, in many cases, the spider does not have chance to inject its full venom load, and so its bite does not result in severe symptoms. Indeed, in some instances the bite produces no ill effects at all, either because the spider's tiny fangs fail to penetrate the skin or because the creature is brushed off before it can do much damage. Also, the size and physical condition of the victim have much to do with the outcome of the case; a large, healthy man is less apt to be incapacitated than a small child or an invalid. There can be no doubt, however, that the well-delivered bite of a black widow is capable of killing a man. Statistics published about ten years ago revealed that there had been roughly five deaths out of every hundred treated cases of black widow bite. This figure is misleading, for a great many bites developed only mild symptoms and were never brought to medical attention. In recent years, a very effective method of treatment has been found, and there are now few fatalities.

The bite of a black widow usually produces at first a mild burning sensation, like a sharp pin-prick. This wears off in a few minutes, but severe pain soon begins to develop in the bitten part and spreads to other portions of the body. Generally the venom acts rapidly, and within half an hour following the bite, pains are felt in the abdomen, arms, legs, chest, and other areas. The abdomen eventually becomes quite hard and rigid. Other symptoms may appear, in-

cluding fever, vomiting, muscular twitching or spasm, speech defects, difficulty in breathing, paralysis, and delirium.

The currently favored treatment is the injection of a substance known as calcium gluconate. According to medical authorities, this will rapidly overcome the symptoms of the bite. A serum has also been prepared to combat black widow venom, but it is now seldom used owing to the effectiveness of calcium gluconate.

Many of our readers will recall the tremendous publicity which the black widow received back in 1934. Up until then, most people had never heard of the creature. Suddenly the newspapers were full of accounts of black widow bites. Magazines, newspapers, comic strips, books, radio shows, motion pictures—all began to mention this spider. Jars of black widows were displayed in store windows; Boy Scouts and school children were instructed in the means of identifying the creature; promoters staged battles between the spider and other venomous organisms; scientists, physicians, reporters, and feature writers turned out reams of copy on the "new menace". It was generally believed that the black widow had suddenly appeared out of nowhere, or else had abruptly and fantastically increased in numbers. Neither belief was true. The black widow had been there all the time, behind the wall-boarding, under the houses, and in the out-buildings, quietly minding its own business and attracting no attention. Then public interest was fastened on the spider; everyone began watching for black widows, and generally found them.

The storm of publicity, absurd as it was, at least brought the black widow under careful medical scrutiny. Previously, many physicians knew little or nothing of this creature. Black widow bite had sometimes been wrongly diagnosed as ruptured duodenal ulcer, appendi-

Continued on Page 41

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MEAD WILDLIFE COON DONE RECIPES BY ELENA K. MEAD

"Give me a piece of the toughest beefsteak you have in the shop," the lady said. And we mused to ourselves that she didn't need to order it—that she'd probably get it anyway. And then we realized she was ordering for that huntin'-fishin' husband of hers—and tough beefsteak meant just one thing. The man was going turtle-hunting again.

Soft-shelled (or fresh-water) turtle is probably one of Florida's finest but least heralded delicacies. For you who have never tried it, we give here explicit instructions for the most important part of the preparation—the dressing of your catch.

First, of course, as the Crackers say, "Get your cooter." The female turtle is generally conceded to be superior because: (1) she is larger; (2) there is more meat when dressed out; and (3) the meat is more tender.

Recommended procedure is to nail the cooter to a tree or post, head-down, stretching the neck as far as possible and chopping off the head with your camp hatchet. Bleed well.

Now, using a sharp knife, cut around the leg joints just through the skin, cutting the skin at the joint, just where the drumstick of a chicken would begin. Now, carefully cut the skin around the edge of the shell and throw away. This should leave you with the good parts of your cooter skinned.

Front legs and breast of your turtle are easily removed. Just reach in and get 'em. Be careful at all times not to let any of the body fluids get in contact with the meat, or it will be spoiled.

To remove the hindquarters without taking the belly-shell off is a bit of a trick. In skinning the hind quarters, cut widely around the anus. When taking the hind-quarters, cut the pelvic bone where it joins in the

middle on the underneath. Spread the legs a bit and pull the gut down through the split you have made in the pelvic bone, thereby relieving your chances of getting any bad tastes to the fine pieces of meat.

Using your knife, carefully cut along the outside of the legs, keeping close to the back shell. When you have the feel of the swivel joint where the rear legs join onto the back shell, move the rear legs in

your hand with the blade down at the joint, and you will find the place to cut through easily. You will now have the fine rear end piece of your cooter out.

Remove all the greenish yellow fat from the meat because it has a strong objectionable taste. **DON'T WASH ANYTHING** unless you have been careless.

Because fresh-water turtle tastes much like chicken—only more so—you may use any of your favorite methods of cooking.

Fried Turtle

If your cooter is good-sized, remove all bones, and cut into pieces that will fry fast in deep, hot fat. Just before cooking, wash in running water, then roll in seasoned flour and fry just like chicken. Just don't *over-cook*.

"Cooter" Stew

If your turtle is small, and you need to serve several folks, then make a "Cooter Stew." Cook the turtle meat in water to cover, adding vegetables, and seasoning to taste. Serve hot with crackers.

Smothered Turtle

This recipe is furnished through the courtesy of Bill Eubanks, who is considered somewhat of a gourmet

(Continued on Page 41)



"What time did you and your coon-hunting friends get home last night?"

FLORIDA WILDLIFE FEDERATION NOTES

Don Southwell, Editor
P. O. Box 854, Ormond Beach

Hunting Season Recommendations

The FIFTH DISTRICT SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION recently drafted recommendations on the 1954-55 game laws to be submitted to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

After a general discussion on hunting rules and regulations, the Association, which met at the Orange County Sportsmen's club house on Lake Sheen, came up with the following recommendations:

"To leave the hunting season same as last year, except to extend open season on deer to Feb. 1. To open season on migratory birds to coincide with regular hunting season as to open and closing dates. Migratory birds also to have alternate open and closed days during the week to coincide with regular hunting days."

"No open season on anything prior to Nov. 20, 1954. All hunting closed Feb. 1, 1955."

These recommendations would not affect Marsh Hen hunting or the special Archery Hunt.

Fifth District President Mallory Welch presided at the Meet, assisted by J. B. Little, Secretary. This Association is comprised of more than thirty Clubs within the fifth conservation district.

New Club at Dead Lakes

The Dead Lakes Fishing and Business Club of Wewahatchka, Florida, recently affiliated with the FLORIDA WILDLIFE FEDERATION. In so doing the united forces of the Club and the Federation, together with the cooperation of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, can do much towards solving some of the problems of the Dead Lakes, one of the country's most prolific pan fish waters.

At the helm of the new Club is President, F. B. Sammons. W. P. Merck is Secretary, and Harland O. Pridgeon will serve on the Board of Directors of the Florida Wildlife Federation.

985 Members in Orange County Club

The Orange County Sportsmen's Association was organized in 1937 as an outgrowth of the old "Panther Club" of depression days. Since that time, it has sponsored many conservation measures, including the constitutional amendment setting up the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The bill, itself, was written by a member of OCSA, Merlin Mitchell, who, by the way, is still very active in the Orange County organization.

The club today boasts 985 members and is piloted by the able and genial Walter Hudson, its president. It is proud of its many accomplishments over the years and its very fine clubhouse on beautiful Lake Sheen of the Butler chain in West Orange County.

OCSA also sponsors an active Junior Conservation organization, which participates in casting and safety instruction, as well as the study of basic conservation.

Ormond Beach Club Contributes to Tomoka Area

A contribution of \$200 from the Ormond Beach Hunting and Fishing Club for the purpose of hiring labor to develop food plots in the Tomoka Wildlife Management Area has been disclosed by Game Technician, R. F. Harlow and Game Management Officer, G. C. McCormick of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

Harlow declared that insofar as he knew, this was the first gesture of

Flood Control Plans Change

Members of the Florida Congressional delegation have been advised that complete changes in flood control planning for the upper St. Johns River may prove necessary when further studies are made. Also a number of objectional features have appeared in the plans for diversion canals from the St. Johns to the Indian River, according to officials of the Corps of Engineers.

A later report showed the Senate Appropriations Committee approved an increase in the funds for Flood Control work in Florida. Also approved was a plan by which the Engineers would get a boost of some \$2,900,000.00 more to be spent in Florida the next fiscal year on Flood Control work.

The St. Johns, Kissimmee, and Lake Okeechobee long range project, originally estimated to cost \$208,000,000.00, has been raised to \$281,000,000.00.

a similar nature in the history of game management in the State. The money has been placed in a special Volusia County Game Management Fund.

Officers of the Ormond Beach Club are: Larry Knapp, President; G. J. Wrenn, Vice-President; John L. Hamilton, Secretary-Treasurer; and D. H. Kittrell and Bob Strickland, Directors.

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KNOW YOUR WILDLIFE

(Continued from Page 38)

citis, renal colic, food poisoning, peritonitis, tetanus, angina pectoris, coronary thrombosis, lobar pneumonia, enteritis, pancreatitis, and various other ailments. After 1934 the identifying symptoms of spider bite were studied, and intensive search was begun for an effective treatment.

Although the female of the black widow is dangerous, the male is not. He is a tiny little thing, smaller than a grain of rice, with lengthwise stripes on the upper surface of the body. He is thus quite different in appearance from the adult female.

The life history of the black widow is interesting. Upon reaching maturity, the tiny male wanders off in search of a mate. Sometimes, when he sets foot upon the web of a female, she merely crawls over and eats him as though he were a bug. For this reason she is called a "widow". Usually, however, the male is accepted as something more than breakfast. The female spins a round cocoon, or egg sack, of yellowish-white silk, about the size of a marble. This she fills with several hundred, perhaps even a thousand, little eggs. Often two or three cocoons may be seen hanging in the web of a black widow. The female remains close to her egg cocoons, guarding them; and at such times she is more pugnacious than usual, more apt to bite. At intervals she moves the cocoons about to positions where they will receive maximum warmth. The eggs hatch within the cocoon, but the babies do not emerge immediately. They shed their skins once, sometimes twice, and then break forth into the world, where they take up residence in the female parent's web. Sometimes they eat each other; sometimes they are eaten by the "widow" herself—a strange family life!

The very young female is striped much like the male. Both sexes shed the skin from time to time, the male usually becoming mature after five

moult and the female generally after seven. The latter, during her sixth and seventh moults, changes color markedly, becoming black with the characteristic reddish "hour-glass". One need not worry about the identification of males and immature females, for both are harmless; only the adult female need be feared.

Under ideal conditions, the female may become mature within two months after hatching, although three or four months are usually required. The life span of the female is about a year, sometimes two years or a little more. During this time she may deposit as many as 9,000 eggs.

We are indeed fortunate that this widespread, abundant, and venomous creature is so little inclined to bite. **END**

MEAD-IUM DONE

(Continued from Page 39)

as well as a sportsman in the Indian River area. Here it is:

Wash pieces of turtle meat in running water, roll in flour, and brown quickly in hot fat, but do not cook done. Drain on paper towels.

Use a little of the fat in a heavy pot or dutch oven to make a thin water gravy. Do NOT use milk. Add browned cooter to the pot of gravy, along with a bay leaf and some salt—and a bit of red pepper.

Cover and simmer on an asbestos mat for about an hour and 20 minutes. About 10 minutes before serving, add a double handful of small onions. Be sure you have plenty of gravy in the beginning and that it is very thin, for this dish cannot be stirred, Eubanks warns, and, of course, should be served right from the pot on hot "Cracker" rice.

"And," add Bill, "run off anybody who smells it and tries to come up wind." **END**

The Florida plant known as "Flame of the Woods" is actually a tropical evergreen native to India.

NOBODY PLAYED HOOKEY

(Continued from Page 21)

first getting the hang of casting.

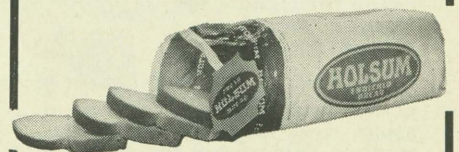
Contestants earned plastic badges in the shape of fish. For a score of 60 or better the contestant received a blue fish and the rating of bait casting — excellent. The red fish, "very good," was for a score of 45 to 59; while fish, "good," 30 to 44 points; green fish for all scores below 30, "participant."

If you think only the kids got enthusiastic about the unit you should talk to Mrs. Howell, Mr. Hale, and the principal. They're already planning next year's bigger and better classes and tournament. Mr. Hale wants to take the class to a Tallahassee lake for actual fishing. The lower grades have set up a clamour to get in on it, too. The two teachers are so sold on bait casting as a good way to combine classroom instruction and "how-to-do" they hope other teachers in other places in fishing-minded Florida will get in touch with them and have prepared materials explaining the unit.

Are there going to be more fishermen in Tallahassee? You bet! Several students received their own fishing tackle from parents who appreciated the respect their children learned for handling and taking care of something as delicate as rods and reels. The demand for the fishing table of places around Tallahassee to fish, what kind of fishing is best, and what type bait or lure to use was so great that extra tables had to be prepared. Some think the great demand was the fishing daddies who want a copy of their own. **END**

Leaves of the common oleander plant can be fatally poisonous to both livestock and humans.

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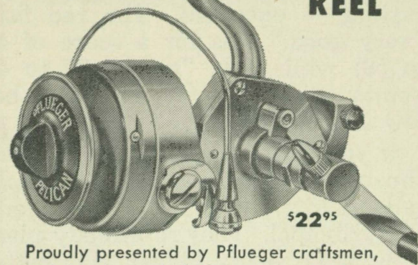
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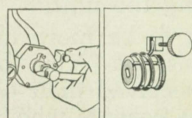


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Drag—smoothest, most convenient yet designed. You can adjust it anytime without releasing crank.

Nylon shoe provides gentle, firm action—it contracts around a wide drum like an automobile brake—with smooth, slow take-up. Changing spools does not affect drag.

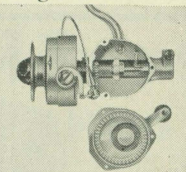
Spool—machined from solid aluminum—for precision and strength. A clip is built into side to hold end of line when reel is not in use. Spool remains stationary—your finger always "finds" the flange in same position and regulates cast more accurately. You can change spools in 10 seconds—no loose parts.

Bail—snaps into retrieve position in less than 1/6 of a turn. Lays on line in smooth basket weave.

Anti-Reverse—can be turned into position while still holding crank.

Gear Housing

Large ring gear is special molded nylon for light weight. Small pinion gear is stainless steel. Ring gear is supported behind point of contact to assure close mesh. Spool Shaft extends to rear of reel for maximum strength—no spool "wobble."



See For Yourself

The Pflueger PELICAN is the result of years of research and field testing. It is American-designed and built. Ask your dealer to show it to you, or write for descriptive booklet.

THE ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. K, AKRON 9, OHIO

Also baits, hooks, sinkers, lines.

PFLUEGER A GREAT NAME
IN TACKLE
(Pronounced "FLEW-GER")

NET RESULTS AT NEWMAN

(Continued from Page 37)

lawed it was still seined at night illegally. He pointed out that you could tell when someone had seined the night before because of all the dead gizzard shad floating around the next morning. In those days no one ever held back on fishing because of the seining.

I asked him if he thought catches were bigger or smaller now. He said catches were just about the same—sometimes good and sometimes not so good. Or, as he put it, "That's fishin'."

To me, the thing these operators were overlooking was their own responsibility. In other industries such as logging, loggers have realized the necessity of planting young trees. Here it would seem the operators responsibility would be to help interpret what the rough fish seining program is trying to do. Here is something that is definitely going to benefit them in the future and instead of helping the program along they're blaming it for their poor business. The old timer we talked to was honest enough to say the lack of business was due to the low water as much if not more than to any other factor.

While we were talking to these people, a teen-ager came up to Wayne with two fish tags and the location these fish were caught written on a piece of paper. Wayne thanked him and put the tags and notes away to record with his fish migration material later.

Other than the percentage of rough fish caught in the seine, there are other signs of healthy balance to look for. In Lake Reedy, near Frostproof, the seining ended when young bass and bream were taken where there had been none before and the fatness and lack of fish parasites on the fish taken in the seine indicated good health. When these conditions exist at Newnan, Wayne and his boys will feel they've done a good job. Until then, they're hauling them in, counting, weighing, observing, and building up the store of information that will help make sport fishing in Newnan's Lake a delight to fish camp operator and fisherman alike.

Now a boat load of dead rough fish may not be a thrilling sight to most people, but I thoroughly enjoyed it. I just wish there had been at least one gar in that haul. END

The giant cypress tree stump at the entrance to McKee Jungle Gardens, near Vero Beach, Florida, weighs approximately 12 tons, and is estimated to be 3,150 years old.

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Especially designed for SWAPPING, BUYING or SELLING outdoor sports equipment, services, etc. Classified advertisements 25¢ a word per insertion, payable in advance. Minimum advertisements 15 words or \$3.75. Initials, abbreviations and groups of numbers count as words. Send copy and remittance to: Wildlife Trading Post, Florida Wildlife, Tallahassee, Fla.

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COTTAGES—RENT

BRAND'S COTTAGES—Overnight and housekeeping. Lake Tarpon. Good fishing, boats and bait. Box 388, Tarpon Springs. Phone 2473.

Florida's Finest Fishing
TWIN PALMS RESORT
LAKE GRIFFIN — LEESBURG, FLORIDA
Cottages, Boats, Bait and Guides
Swimming on white sand beach
PHONE 5024 BLUE

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Bass Capital of the World, St. Johns riverfront Homes, Groves, Business Opportunities. — C. J. ASBURY, Crescent City, Florida.

RESORT LODGE FOR RENT

FOR RENT—LODGE CHARLENE ON HOMOSASSA RIVER, PRIVATE DOCK AND BOAT \$50 per week furnished: Capt. Gene Shattuck, P. O. Box 515, St. Petersburg, Florida, Phone 72-8362.

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BEAUTIFUL 3 BEDROOM MASONRY, ST. JOHNS RIVER FRONT HOME IN THE HEART OF THE "BASS CAPITAL OF THE WORLD" DIRECTLY ACROSS FROM THE WORLD FAMOUS OKLA-WAHA RIVER. A REAL BARGAIN. ALSO OTHER HOMES, FISHING AND HUNTING LODGES, GROVES, INCOME PROPERTIES. — E. J. Teronde, WELAKA, FLORIDA.

REAL ESTATE — BUSINESS PROPERTIES

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ST. JOHNS RIVER FRONT

1½ miles from famed Julington Creek. 2 story year round home, 6-rooms, kitchen, dinette, 1½ baths, sleeping porch, screened porch, garage & wash kitchen. Running water full length of property. 500 ft. pier, boat house, pavilion. Ideal for poultry. Reasonable. H. Van Barby, 4335 Birmingham Rd., Jacksonville, Florida, Phone Ja. 9-5075.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FISHING MAP

ST. MARYS TO LAKE GEORGE, SHOWS CAMPS AND LAUNCHING RAMPS. FOUR COLOR. PRICE \$1 AT YOUR DEALERS OR WRITE DIRECT, ERNEST LEBARON, JR., 317 WEST FORSYTHE STREET, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

FISH BAIT FOR SALE

LIVE BAIT FOR SALE—GILBERT'S HAPPY CONTENT WIGGLING, RED WATER WORMS—1,000 Worms, \$5.00; 2,500 Worms, \$11.25. Worms packed 100 to cup with ample feed for two weeks. Orders shipped same day received, Prepaid.—GILBERT'S FARMS, CHIPLEY, FLORIDA.

RED WIGGLERS — 500 for \$2.00. POSTPAID. Wholesale prices to dealers.—GROVES HOWELL, Sneads, Florida.

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Gray Crickets — Dealers Wanted — Jones Cricket Farm, P. O. Box 895, Valdosta, Ga.

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Lakes cleaned out and restocked. Hyacinths and "bonnets" killed. Live bait.—SOUTHERN FISH CULTURISTS, Leesburg and Tallahassee, Fla.

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FOR SALE: Peafowl, Pheasants, Wild Ducks, Wild Geese and Swans. 80 varieties. DAVIS & GIST, McIntosh, Fla Florida permit No. 25, Federal No. 33208.

FLORIDA WILDLIFE'S FISHING CITATION

"for that BIG ONE
that DIDN'T get away"

FLORIDA WILDLIFE MAGAZINE

Citation

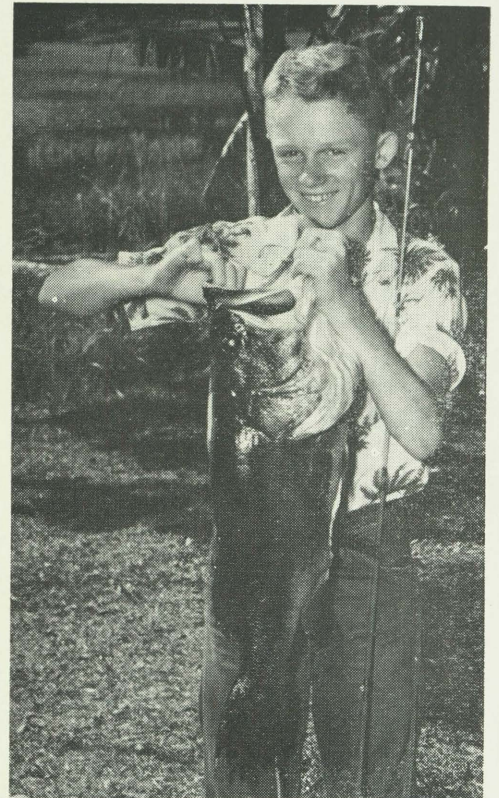
IN TRIBUTE TO

JOE DOAKES

Who unaided, has caught on
Rod & Reel, on the 1st day of June
the year 1954

SPECIES large-mouth black bass
WEIGHT 8lb 7oz
By John doe

Florida WILDLIFE
MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE FLORIDA GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH COMMISSION

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

All fish must be taken from the fresh waters of the state of Florida, as defined by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Fish must be caught on conventional fly, spinning, or bait-casting tackle, with artificial or live bait, in the presence of at least one witness.

The catch must be weighed and recorded at a fishing camp or tackle store within the state by the owner, manager, or an authorized agent of the respective establishment.

Application for a Florida Wildlife Fishing Citation must be made within 10 days of the date fish was caught. Application must be made on the prescribed form as shown on this page. (Requests for additional forms should be addressed to: Florida Wildlife, Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Florida.)

Citation, showing recorded data of the catch, will be mailed to the applicant upon receipt of application form that has been properly filled out and signed.

The receipt of any and all photographs pertaining to the registered catch, including the applicant and the fish, will be appreciated by the editor for use in Florida Wildlife Magazine.

Florida Wildlife Fishing Citations are available without charge, to any and all subscribers to Florida Wildlife Magazine, and their immediate families, who catch any of the following fresh-water game fish of the prescribed size requirements:

SPECIES	
LARGEMOUTH BASS	_____ 8 pounds or larger
BLUEGILL (BREAM)	_____ 1 pound or larger
SHELLCRACKER	_____ 2 pounds or larger
CHAIN PICKEREL	_____ 3 pounds or larger
BLACK CRAPPIE	_____ 2 pounds or larger
RED BREAST	_____ 1 1/2 pounds or larger

CUT OUT AND SAVE THIS APPLICATION BLANK

APPLICATION FOR FLORIDA WILDLIFE FISHING CITATION

The Editor, FLORIDA WILDLIFE _____ Date _____
Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Fla.

Please send me the Florida Wildlife Fishing Citation with the inscribed data listed below:

Name _____ Address _____

Species of Fish _____ Weight _____ Length _____

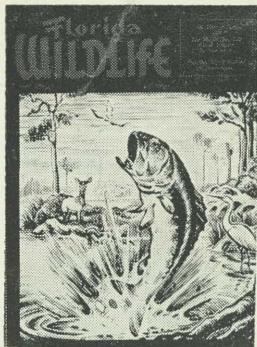
Type of Tackle, Bait Used _____

Where Caught _____ Date _____

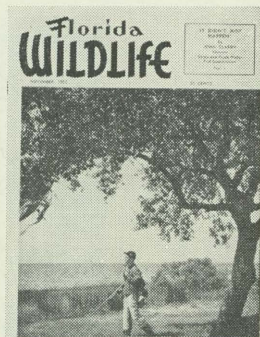
Catch Witnessed by _____

Registered, Weighed by _____ of _____

(Signature of Applicant)



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